

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Causes and Duration of Our Monetary Ease.....	169	Commerce of the United States for the Fiscal Years 1874-5 and 1873-4.....	170
Reports of the London Joint-Stock Banks.....	170	Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	177
The Prospect in Breadstuffs— and New York as a Market.....	171	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	179
Labor and Specie Payments.....	173		

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

Money Market; U. S. Securities, Railway Stocks, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Boston Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National	180	Banks, etc.	183
		Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	183
		New York Local Securities	184
		Investment and State, City and Corporation Finances.....	185

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Epitome.....	187	Breadstuffs	191
Cotton.....	188	Dry Goods.....	192

The Chronicle.

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THE CAUSES AND DURATION OF OUR MONETARY EASE.

A correspondent inquires, "what are the causes of the ease in the money market, how long it is likely to continue, and whether the present low rate of interest and the abundance of idle capital have not been produced by new issues of currency under the free banking clause of the Sherman resumption bill?" As much misunderstanding prevails upon these topics we will offer a few remarks upon each. As to the first of the questions, we reply that the causes of the prevailing monetary ease are very numerous. The economy which for two years past has been so rigidly practiced all over this country has tended, with a host of well known circumstances, to increase the floating capital of the country; and such an increase is always favorable to the accumulation of

deposits in the banks and to a consequent plethora in the money market. Moreover, a multitude of railroad and other industrial enterprises which formerly presented a ready means of absorbing and draining off our floating capital have ceased to do so. Hence the reservoir of the loan market receives greater supplies of loanable funds than the demand can easily carry off. The influx is greater than the outgo; and a plethora of idle funds is the natural consequence. These familiar facts we have so often demonstrated in our columns that we need do no more than refer to them. Indeed we should scarcely have felt it needful to do this but for the prevalent sophistry which deludes so many people into the belief that the thing borrowed and lent in the money market is not capital but credit. And this credit they suppose to be something quite distinct from capital, and capable of supplying its place pretty much as a tent will supply the place of a house, or as paper may be made to supply the place of gold. Now, in opposition to all these heresies, we maintain that the legitimate function of the money market is to transfer capital, and nothing else. Mr. Coe, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, illustrated this principle. In his examination, January 14, 1874, he showed that bank notes are an instrument for the transfer of capital, and that by their means future capital is exchanged for present capital, so that "every piece of paper issued as a note must follow and grow out of trade." In other words, the paper instruments which we use as money are capable of fulfilling their purpose because they transfer and represent capital, which is another word for "property, commodities, money or money's worth."

The ease, then, of the money market is caused by the fact that a great multitude of people all over this country have been economical and saving, so that they have capital to lend. This capital has found its way into savings' institutions, banks and trust companies, in all of which there are unusually large sums seeking investment. On the other side, trade is dull and less capital is wanted to transact the business of the country; hence fewer people wish to borrow, and it is not so easy for savings' institutions, trust companies and banks to lend at remunerative rates their growing volume of deposits.

Passing now to the second question, how long this state of things may be expected to last, we can only say that certain shrewd bankers have been lending money this week at 2 per cent for sixty days on miscellaneous collaterals; while four months' paper could be had at much better rates, as will be seen from our money market report on a subsequent page. Such transactions are not

exceptional and they seem to suggest the probability that these gentlemen look for a more active money market in the fall. As the business season bids fair to be good, the money market can scarcely fail to respond. Still if the war cloud in Turkey be dispersed, and if, as seems probable, peace is to be maintained in Europe there is little probability that monetary activity will prevail here to such an extent as to disturb seriously the rate of interest.

With regard to the inquiry how far the monetary ease in this country may have resulted from the issues of bank notes authorized by the Sherman bill, we reply that those issues have been counter-balanced by the amount of notes withdrawn so that really the law in question has worked a contraction of the currency and not an expansion. The monetary ease which we enjoy has been developed in the face of this active currency contraction which we have estimated to be equivalent to 30 millions of dollars.

Another reason why our correspondent, as a thoughtful man, should not attempt to connect our monetary ease with currency expansion is that the same ease prevails in France where there has been a more active currency contraction than here. It also prevails in Italy, in Germany, in England, and in other parts of Europe, where there has been no currency contraction or currency expansion at all. The more we examine the facts the deeper and stronger will be our conviction that the theories which trace monetary ease to currency expansion are as unreliable in general as they are untrue in the present case, and that the present low rates of interest are due to great general causes affecting the growth and distribution of capital not only in this country but throughout the commercial world.

We reserve for future discussion another question which our correspondent has put to us, namely, whether it is possible, by increasing the issues of currency, to put down the rate of interest to 2 or 3 per cent., and to keep it there. If it were practicable to do so, we do not see why our correspondent should draw the line at 2 per cent. He should rather demand with Proudhon that the rate of interest should, by the beneficent issues of legal tender money, become nominal or be abolished altogether. If paper money issues could reduce the rate of interest, as our correspondent imagines, the world would long ago have found out the secret. Many times during the last two centuries has the experiment been tried in this country and in Europe, but it has always ended in disaster. If our correspondent remembers that what is lent and borrowed in the loan market is capital and nothing else, he will be less in danger of being misled into believing that the mere issue of paper currency in any form can create capital or give permanent ease to the money market. He may be assured that no expedient can cause monetary ease which does not either augment the supply of floating capital in the loan market or increase the disposition and the facilities of the owners of that capital to lend it.

REPORTS OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS.

For the first time in forty years the joint stock banks of London have met with a serious reverse. They have lost heavily by the Aberdare and Collie failures, and their midsummer reports have accordingly been looked for with much interest. These banks are eleven in number, having a united capital of £9,350,000 and a surplus of £8,120,000, making a total of £12,420,000, or \$62,100,000. Their deposits are £98,960,000 or \$494,800,000, and their annual profits average a little more than

million sterling. For the year 1874 the net business profits, after deducting expenses and interest, with four per cent. on capital and reserve, were reported at £1,020,400; in 1873 the aggregate profits were £1,204,850; in 1872, £1,041,800; in 1871, £883,000; in 1870, £715,900.

As the annual profits of the banks thus average a million sterling, it is important to learn what part of those gains have been swept away by the great disaster which has suddenly struck them. The answer to this question is one of the first things which will be sought for in the reports before us. It appears that so far as announced, the losses amount very nearly to a million sterling. If, then, these losses were equally distributed among the banks, they would be equal to the ordinary business gains of a single year. But it appears that the actual losses are not to be thus evenly allotted. The adventurers who swindled the banks seem to have been capricious in the distribution of their favors among the financial institutions of London, so that some of the banks and discount companies suffered heavily, while the others say they have lost nothing at all. The London *Economist* has compiled the following table to show the amount lost by six banks and two discount institutions:

PROVISION MADE FOR LOSSES FROM THE RECENT FAILURES.					
Dividend.		Banks.	Paid less as Dividend.	Taken from Reserves.	Total Pro- vision.
1874.	1875.	June.	£	£	£
% p. a.	% p. a.	Jan.			
20	10	London and Westminster...	100,000	400,000	500,000
20	15	London Joint Stock.....	30,000	22,000	52,000
20	15	Union.....	35,000	65,000	100,000
10	8	City.....	6,000	29,000	35,000
8	8	Imperial.....	.....	.....	.....
8	6	Alliance.....	8,000	27,000	35,000
20	16	London and County.....	55,000	75,000	130,000
			24,000	618,000	833,000
16	10	National Discount....	24,000	104,000	128,000
7	6	United Discount.....	1,500	.....	1,500
			259,500	732,000	981,500

It is to be observed that these figures do not cover the whole of the evil; they only profess to show the provision made for the payment of accrued losses. Rumors are afloat that the total losses will amount to a much larger sum when their magnitude has been completely developed. Certainly it is quite impossible to ascertain to the full extent the losses which will have to be borne by the banks under so astute a system of fraud as seems to have been practiced upon them. The extent of the organization, to which for so many years certain banks have been subservient, has in it something suspicious. One of the defrauded institutions, the National Discount Company, was informed by its chairman, at its annual meeting, that the large amount it had under discount for Collie & Co. was "spread over fifty-seven different firms, and in no case was the amount of each more than 10,000 pounds sterling." It was almost incredible that so wide-spread a conspiracy should exist among men of high commercial position. Of the fifty-seven houses twenty-two had failed, and it was now clear that in several of these cases Collie's bills had been accepted for a mere commission."

The London *Times* very significantly suggests that the banks which furnished capital for the inflated firms in the East India trade must have known that something was wrong; for, if no other evidence existed, everybody knew that that trade was overdone, that its transactions were carried on at a loss, and that firms of solid capital engaged in it contracted their operations within the narrowest possible limits. Had not the Collies absconded, their trial would in all probability have thrown much light on some important points which are here only hinted at. We trust that it will not escape the attention of the Parlia-

mentary committee recently appointed to report on the evils and the dangers of the English banking system, with a view to the devising of a legislative remedy.

The public attention has often been called to the influence which the joint stock banks exert in fostering these evils, and to the disasters which might thus be precipitated upon the commercial world if a sudden panic were to rise like those of 1847, 1857 or 1866. These dangers are the more formidable on account of two conspicuous defects in the English banking system. The first is the small amount of capital on which the joint stock banks of London conduct their business. This will be seen from the following table, which shows that the total paid-up capital and surplus of the eleven chief joint stock banks is not 13 millions sterling, while their deposits are nearly a hundred millions.

CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS.												
[0,000 omitted. Thus 30,45=30,450,000.]												
Banks, and when founded.	Deposits, Cash.		Capital paid up and Reserve,		Deposits, Cash.		Capital paid up and Reserve,		Deposits, Cash.		Capital paid up and Reserve,	
	\$.	£	\$.	£	\$.	£	\$.	£	\$.	£	\$.	£
1. Lon. & Westmstr... '34.	30,45	80,02	31,34	29,15	3,01	8,05	3,02	8,00				
2. London Joint Stock. '36.	21,18	20,88	21,87	20,68	1,72	1,71	1,70	1,68				
3. Union. '39.	18,98	14,12	18,98	14,67	1,81	1,84	1,85	1,84				
4. City. '55.	8,49	3,39	3,21	3,38	.74	.77	.77	.76				
	68,90	67,93	70,94	67,83	7,98	7,87	7,94	7,98				
5. Imperial. '62.	1,86	2,11	1,93	2,12	.76	.75	.75	.75				
6. Alliance, Lim. '62.	1,90	1,89	1,72	2,08	.97	.97	.96	.95				
	72,75	71,96	73,94	73,03	8,96	9,9	9,05	9,08				
7. Consolidated. '63.	2,89	3,07	2,98	2,86	.91	.91	.89	.88				
8. Central, Limited. '63.	79	77	71	73	12	12	11	11				
9. Metropolitan, Lim. '66.	25	30	27	26	19	19	19	18				
10. Lon. & S. Westn, L. '62.	1,08	1,01	84	80	18	17	18	17				
	77,71	77,01	78,69	76,68	10,86	10,45	10,42	10,32				
11. London & County. '36.	21,95	19,89	19,93	18,03	2,06	2,02	1,91	1,80				
	98,96	96,90	97,62	94,76	12,42	12,50	12,32	12,12				

If we look over the whole financial world, we shall not find any evidence that a banking system can be stable or strong in which the deposits, like an inverted pyramid, rest on too narrow a basis of capital. Either the capital of the London joint stock banks must be greatly increased or the commerce and finance of England must pay the penalty of their instability. But for the extraordinary concurrence of favorable circumstances which may never meet again to ward off the mischief, the joint stock banks of London would in all probability have suffered much more heavily than even the worst that is now anticipated.

In the next place, the cash reserves of these banks have been too low. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that there is no law in England compelling the banks to keep in reserve an adequate minimum of cash or to publish weekly reports in the newspapers to show that this imperative obligation is honestly complied with. The joint stock banks of London, on whose solvency so much depends, are not required to keep, and do not really keep, more than a very scanty and unsafe average of cash reserves. Nor are they obliged to publish weekly or monthly reports, as Sir Robert Peel, when he proposed his bank acts of 1844 and 1845, intended they should be. Mr. Disraeli's new supplementary bank act must include in it two reforms, or it will be a failure. It must enforce publicity by compelling all banks which receive deposits to print in the newspapers attested statements, such as have been found so useful here and in continental Europe, and wherever else they have been adopted. A second reform, equally indispensable, is that the cash reserves should be rigidly kept up and should never be allowed, save in some exceptional crisis, to sink below a certain safe level.

The facility with which so many banks have sunk their

money by buying, in vast amounts, the obligations of men who had been for years insolvent, has been ascribed to the hot and eager competition for business which is so characteristic of the present age. This competition has led the banks to pay high rates of interest on deposits and to bid against each other for business. To correct these fruitful causes of misfortune some persons would invoke the law. They propose to forbid the payment of interest on deposits by a penal prohibition. These and similar evils, however, can not be reached by the hand of the legislator and may best be left to work their own cure. We learn from private sources as well as from the newspapers that the financial circles in London are profoundly agitated on account of the bank troubles which we have been discussing. A corresponding anxiety has long been felt here. For our finances are now more than usually responsive to the movements of the European money markets. On this account and for many other reasons, the effects which the late failures are to produce on the banking policy and on banking legislation in England will be regarded here and in other foreign countries as having a special importance.

THE PROSPECT IN BREADSTUFFS—AND NEW YORK AS A MARKET.

The pre-eminence of New York as a market for breadstuffs has of late years been menaced by many rivals and by various means. Our position in respect to this branch of trade is not so manifestly superior to all others as it was a generation ago, when the Erie Canal was the principal channel of transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the ports on the great lakes. Beginning with flour, the great trunk railways have now so extended and cheapened their facilities that they transport grain in successful competition with water carriage; and of course New York has no monopoly of railways. Our capacity to transact business in breadstuffs—to "handle" the surplus products of the West—has increased from year to year, and probably was never so great as now. But, as we have said, our proportion is not as large as formerly of the business of the Atlantic seaboard. Montreal, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans have been making sturdy efforts to divert to themselves a share of this important branch of trade. Montreal and Portland were brought to grief by their enterprise. Boston and Philadelphia, which are well situated as regards railway facilities, seem as yet to have accomplished nothing more than establishing a fair, steady trade, and, as rivals, may be regarded with great complacency. Baltimore has had better success, and is really making great progress. New Orleans is well situated for a large export business in breadstuffs, and the obstacles to it, though at present serious, may hereafter be overcome. Perhaps Richmond and Galveston ought not to be omitted from this list, although the latter port has but just begun her efforts to attract business of this character, and that of the former port, which was considerable before the war, seems to be now divided between New York and Baltimore.

But all these rivalries and efforts at rivalry, aided as they have been by a great extension of the railway system, have had less influence in checking the business of New York in breadstuffs than the efforts of Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western markets to establish a direct trade, not only with foreign markets but also with the minor towns of the Eastern and Middle States. Large quantities of flour and grain have been shipped from Western points to foreign markets on through

bills of lading, and we, like Buffalo, have had to do only the manual labor of transferring the same to steamships and ocean sail vessels. It has been possible to purchase in Chicago a single car load of any Western product and have it transported to any town in the States on the seaboard, and our Produce Exchange has felt severely the withdrawal of trade which has been caused by this sort of business.

But we now look for a change in these particulars, and in good time a restoration of that pre-eminence of New York in the trade which she seems to some degree to have lost. The adoption by the New York Produce Exchange of a system for inspecting, grading and delivering grain, and the agreement thereto, by the great trunk railways, are the first measures needed to that end. The organization of the New York Cotton Exchange, with its classification of grades, and system of sales for future delivery, have had the effect of establishing New York as the first cotton market in the United States, and have enabled us to set up a close rivalry with Liverpool. An effect precisely similar may be expected to follow the establishment of a like system of doing business in flour and grain. We need, of course, at the New York termini of the great trunk railways, great elevator warehouses, such as they have in Chicago and Milwaukee, where grain may be received, stored, graded, cleaned, cooled, weighed and delivered in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner, at the lowest cost. Until these elevators are erected, the benefits derived from our system of inspecting and grading can be but partial. The Committee of the Produce Exchange, in their report to the board of managers, present this feature of the case.

The excitement produced in this and other great markets of the world by the prolonged rains which fell in England and in the Ohio Valley, in conjunction with unfavorable crop reports from other quarters of the globe, has, with the return of better weather, subsided, and seems to have left our market with no unfavorable feature in relation to the opening of the new crop year. There was something singular in the late heavy rains in this country; the section which suffered from them is almost precisely the same as that which experienced a drought unusually severe and prolonged last year. That drought was not then felt in time to materially injure Winter wheat, but it did produce a partial failure of the corn crop. It may be doubted whether the quantity of Winter wheat grown has been much reduced by the recent rains and floods, but the quality and condition must have suffered much. One of the effects of the drought a year ago was to cause the crop of Winter wheat to be ready for market unusually early. A different state of affairs must this season delay the marketing of this portion of the crop. Except possibly to some extent in one State, the crop of Spring wheat may be said to have been very little injured by the recent rains, and, at this writing, appears to have made satisfactory progress, escaping all serious drawback except a late sowing season. The quantity of the yield is pretty well secured, but the quality is now exposed to danger from prolonged rains. Indian corn is a plant that requires warmth and moisture, and is much less likely to have been injured by the recent rains than it was by the drought of last Summer. The Ohio Valley is a great corn-growing region, and injury to the crop there is a serious matter in its relation to the yield of the whole country; but the deficit caused by the drought last year was not a serious one; speculation based upon it was unremunerative; and there is little reason to

doubt that the deficit will be even less for the coming year.

In this view of the situation, with a fair surplus yield of both wheat and corn, with unrivalled facilities for shipments to foreign and domestic markets, with a lower cost of handling in this harbor, with unequalled means of transportation from the West, with the amplest monetary resources, and with a better system of inspection and grading, New York may anticipate for the coming year a business in breadstuffs equaling, if not surpassing, any in her history.

LABOR AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

(Communicated.)

What is there to be feared in the restoration of specie payments? There would be some shrinking in prices for a short time, and of some few classes of property and commodities a lower *relative* value permanently. And this ought to be. One of the most flagrant wrongs of this depreciated currency is the unequal and unjust relation of prices which it sustains. To-day some prices are lower than they ought to be in specie, because trade in them is broken up; while others are quite too high and ought to come down. A specie or redeemable currency, being itself a measure of value, is the great and true leveller, and it levels upward as well as downward. When hard times come, as in a commercial crisis, under a suspension of specie payments, and subject to the working of a depreciated currency, whereby the value of the products of labor is rendered so unstable and so uncertain, the interest to suffer first and most is that of labor. Capital protects itself at once by discharging labor or reducing its price. Under specie payments there may be crises; such have often occurred from overproduction, undue speculation, or political disturbance. But so long as values are protected by a sound currency they suffer only during the temporary stringency, or quickly find adjustment to the conditions required for marketing the goods produced. Then labor suffers last and least, and capital finds its own interest in the most constant and best employment of labor. High wages are not profitable to the laborer when that which raises his wages also raises the cost of living still higher, and such is always the effect of a depreciated currency.

Labor, the first and most important of all interests in our country to care for and promote, is then most surely to benefit by the restoration of a sound currency; for, though its wages may be less, its cost of living will decline still more, a matter of the most serious importance to every laborer, whether man or woman, who has others depending on him or her for support. Who can estimate the annual loss by the non-employment or partial employment of labor and capital? The laborers must be subsisted even if idle; but their small savings must first be expended, and then privation in greater or less degree must occur in this land of plenty.* Discontent always arises from such a condition and with it an unreasoning condemnation of the existing administration of public affairs. It is hardly possible to sum up the moral and pecuniary loss from this enforced and unnecessary diminution of profitable industry, without seeming to exaggerate it, except to those minds which have given the subject careful study—the loss and injury being in their greater part invisible, while the apparent comfort and visible prosperity seem to deny the existence of so great an evil. Measured in dollars, the national loss alone is many times the amount of interest which the instant funding of all the Treasury notes would cast, and that interest, though now nominally saved to the government, is really paid by the people and principally by the wages-earning class of them.

* It was estimated that in November, 1874, there were more than 250,000 wage laborers out of employment of those who were steadily employed in 1873—before the panic—of whom 100,000 are skilled laborers, mechanics, miners, &c. If we call the average wages of the 250,000 about two dollars per working day—\$500,000 per day—the total would be \$150,000,000 per year. We may also assume that the product of this labor was worth its cost. It is estimated further that the reduction of earnings by other classes of labor, factory hands of all sorts, men, women and children, amounts to \$80,000,000 more per year—also by loss of employment, entire or in part. If correct, this shows a loss of production by the country of 200 million dollars yearly—a sufficient explanation of the reduction of buying power by our people, whereby surpluses pile up and prices of manufactures fall. Yet all these unemployed laborers must subsist though they earn nothing. It is doubtful if the actual gain in wealth per year by our whole country, in any period of ten years, has been more than this sum of 200 millions. Yet we suffer this fearful loss and its attendant suffering to go on rather than pay the interest on the \$90 millions of past due Treasury debt—some 15 millions yearly.

Whatever is beneficial to the great labor interest, the producers of the country, must be beneficial to all other good interests including that of capital, especially that portion employed in productive works.

Further detail as to those to be benefitted by having a good currency is unnecessary. It applies to all our people in all their occupations. Our domestic manufactures are now denied access to foreign markets by their too great cost of production. The higher range of prices caused by a tariff of high duties has increased that cost. But the depreciated currency has operated and still operates to enhance that cost in a worse degree. Banish the curse and blight caused by the latter, and our people may succeed in spite of the other. The hurtful effect of both combined cannot be endured. Then let every citizen who would sustain the system of revenue from high tariff duties, whether for revenue only or for "protection to home industry," give his earnest efforts to secure specie payments.

It may safely be predicted now, from experience and observation of past events, that whenever Congress shall enact laws which shall inevitably work the redemption of the currency and shall by pledge of public faith be made irreversible, and for this object irrepealable, the effects contemplated as to occur two or three years forward will anticipate such time. When the way is opened and its progress made sure, the work will perform itself long before the period of intended preparation shall have expired, whether that period be two years or five years. Should, unhappily, such restorative legislation be wholly deferred, and the business of the country be left to drift with nothing better than this treacherous and uncertain paper currency to support and guide it, there will yet be periods of apparent revival and prosperity; for the restless energy of the people forbids that so much capital and so much labor shall remain constantly idle for long periods. But at the best of such times, a sense of peril will be present, reducing the force and its results, while periods of depression will alternate with them; and so it must be until the day of deliverance.

It rests with Congress to do this great work. No member of that body can creditably aver that he does not know what measures would safely and surely bring about that result, for that knowledge could be acquired, and ignorance upon the most important subject of legislation that can call for his action is far from being commendable or excusable. Whoever reads the debates that occurred in Congress from 1830 to 1848 will find great antagonisms between great men, but they were on measures of policy chiefly and rarely led any one of them, in the highest heat of debate, to propose or advocate any violation of financial principle, or degradation of the national credit such as holding the Treasury under suspension of payment on any of its obligations. In those days our statesmen would have held him derelict in duty, who would suffer that dishonor to the country beyond the pressure of the war or other event which for the time compelled it. And later, when the legal tender clause of the currency bill (in 1862) was under discussion, remember with what exceeding reluctance, and compelled by what to them was stern necessity, members gave assent to it as if it were laying unholy and sacrilegious hands upon the ark of the covenant. Read their speeches and see how hardly they were persuaded even by the severe logic of war, and how some of them dreaded the consequences of the act. Yet not one of them could have supposed that their act would have carried its evil burthen upon the country for ten years after the war was closed and after all emergency calling for it had ceased.

B. F. NOURSE.

—Messrs. Chase & Higginson are offering to the notice of investors Massachusetts State bonds, due in 1895 and bearing five per cent, gold, interest. These bonds are either coupon or registered, and stand among the very best of the securities offered in our market. The interest is payable in January and July. We call attention to the advertisement in another column of our to-day's issue.

—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent. on both the preferred and common stock, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., 52 William street, New York, on and after September 1. Transfer books close on August 20, and re-open September 2.

—The earnings of the New Jersey and New York Railway Company for July, 1875, are given below in comparison with the same month last year: July, 1875, \$20,052; July, 1874, \$18,292; increase, \$6,759.

—The Bank of New York gives notice that they have received the funds for the payment of the coupons due Sept. 1 on the State of Texas bonds.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1874-5 AND 1873-4.

The table below, taken from the report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, presents a detailed statement of the exports and imports of the whole United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the previous year terminating June 30, 1874. We devote so much space to this extended table for the reason that its statistics are general and complete of their kind, showing at a glance the total exports and imports of every leading article of commerce from or into the United States during the past two fiscal years. For purposes of reference this table will be found of much value, in the volumes of the CHRONICLE.

IMPORTS.

Summary Statement, from Monthly Returns of Collectors of Customs, of Foreign Commodities imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the corresponding year of 1873-4:

Commodities. <i>Fees of Duty.</i>	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Argols.....lbs.	5,113,908	3,246,376	\$83,988	\$461,920
Articles in process, manufacture of the United States, brought back.....	....	....	2,827,484	4,093,684
Barks: Medicinal; Peruvian, salvia, Lima, &c. ....lbs.	4,546,070	5,312,592	896,962	1,375,252
Barks used for tanning.....	....	....	194,848	194,319
Cork bark and wood, unmf'ctd. ....	....	....	351,939	425,909
Bolting cloths.....	....	....	199,779	155,815
Books.....	....	....	840,270	343,408
Camphor, crude.....lbs.	947,191	780,737	109,319	109,576
Ch-micals, drugs, dyes & medicines.....	....	....	4,654,642	3,344,778
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder.....lbs.	42,237,604	40,075,268	1,053,425	1,025,156
Cocoa, crude, & leaves & shells. ....lbs.	5,217,556	3,626,822	583,011	400,802
Cochineal.....lbs.	1,300,927	1,770,277	579,149	393,283
Coffee.....lbs.	321,970,865	285,171,512	50,591,483	55,043,967
Cotton, raw.....lbs.	2,149,332	3,623,881	408,808	704,784
Cutch or catechu & terra japonica or gambier.....lbs.	15,542,750	18,999,951	656,181	742,525
Dye-woods, in sticks.....cwt.	1,089,295	772,067	988,519	577,62
Eggs.....doz.	4,361,470	5,601,175	600,344	747,866
Fish, not of American fisheries:				
Fresh, of all kinds.....lbs.	15,301,509	9,587,695	352,017	294,837
Herring, pickled.....bbls.	70,763	51,438	288,620	181,521
Mackerel, pickled.....bbls.	77,79	89,503	584,283	800,930
All other.....	....	....	928,312	553,949
Fur skins, undressed.....	....	....	1,513,172	848,215
Gold and silver:				
Gold bullion.....	....	....	1,581,638	1,614,669
Silver bullion.....	....	....	1,289,254	837,683
Gold coin.....	....	....	12,115,153	17,888,468
Silver coin.....	....	....	5,908,170	8,114,086
Guanco (except from bonded isl'ds) tons.....	23,818	12,396	528,706	290,509
Gums.....	14,373,346	10,796,306	2,321,383	1,791,019
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, unground.....tons.	99,886	128,172	115,664	130,192
Hair, unmanufactured:				
Horse hair, used in weaving. ....lbs.	1,288,729	733,042	457,435	298,852
Hair of all kinds.....lbs.	1,935,928	2,927,253	479,094	632,856
Hides and skins, other than furs. ....	....	....	15,536,884	16,444,877
Household and personal effects and wearing apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.....	....	....	871,987	887,874
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....lbs.	12,035,634	14,191,320	4,675,490	6,196,729
Iodigo.....lbs.	886,752	1,131,630	649,728	980,886
Jute butts.....tons.	21,350	27,194	740,357	687,899
Madder, not including the extract. ....lbs.	4,198,026	5,648,477	307,795	694,953
Oil, not elsewhere specified:				
Whale or fish, not of American fisheries.....gals.	277,549	165,448	161,177	91,944
Vegetable, fixed or express. ....gals.	847,934	997,310	356,781	486,073
Volatile, or essential. ....lbs.	334,564	301,378	527,740	485,06
Paintings: statuary, and other works of art by American artists.....	....	....	294,923	267,409
Paper materials:				
Flags of cotton or linen.....lbs.	98,971,399	94,176,433	3,973,084	3,961,386
Other materials.....lbs.	25,201,634	21,790,412	797,661	707,362
Seeds.....	....	....	319,696	195,799
Silk, raw.....lbs.	1,101,681	794,837	4,504,36	3,854,008
Soda, nitrate of.....lbs.	53,544,098	61,978,316	968,615	1,398,141
Sulphur or brimstone, crude. ....tons.	39,584	41,589	1,225,100	1,260,140
Ten.	64,956,879	58,811,605	22,102,703	21,112,234
Tin in bars, blocks and pigs. ....cwt.	102,561	114,953	2,897,382	3,181,769
Wood, unmanufactured.....	....	....	1,591,369	2,262,441
All other articles.....	....	....	6,978,068	9,930,144
Total free of duty.....	....	....	167,174,144	179,936,668
<i>Dutiable.</i>				
Animals, living.....	....	....	2,088,162	2,627,502
Bever, ale, porter and other malt liquors.....gals.	2,166,956	2,088,858	1,742,120	1,752,559
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications.....	....	....	3,293,526	2,509,877
Brass, and manufactures of.....	....	....	295,439	355,062
Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food:				
Barley.....bush.	6,254,773	4,891,189	6,297,333	5,801,653
Barley malt.....bush.	144,487	245,640	163,736	291,350
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	348,325	429,185	49,893	63,515
Indian corn or maize.....bush.	37,137	76,003	33,627	61,268
Oats.....bush.	1,500,008	191,802	663,598	75,262
Rice.....lbs.	59,484,749	73,257,716	1,547,697	2,083,943
Rye.....bush.	299,894	164,153	233,392	189,886
Wheat.....bush.	301,891	1,646,098	310,875	3,114,194
Wheat flour.....bbls.	13,967	94,137	73,655	561,648
Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye & buckwheat.....	....	....	182,086	135,775
Peas, beans and other seeds of leguminous plants.....bush.	712,428	612,362	665,373	530,150
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, including arrowroot, pearl or hulled barley, &c. ....	....	....	495,054	522,006
Buttons of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.....	....	....	166,493	100,960
Buttons of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.....	....	....	627,345	645,102
...	....	....	2,351,947	2,323,00

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.		Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.		
	Year ended June 30. 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30. 1875.	1874.		Year ended June 30. 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30. 1875.	1874.	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.			\$5,617,869	\$5,412,054	Papier-maché, and other manufacturers of paper, including parchment.			\$1,110,797	\$1,028,337	
Chicory, ground or prepared, and root.	4,561,545	3,662,486	190,061	146,593	Perfumery and cosmetics.			351,991	348,500	
Clothing (except when of silk and except hosiery, &c.) of cotton or wool:					Potatoes.	bush.	188,747	549,073	1,806,748	
Cut and sewed together.			814,172	1,562,085	Precious stones.			166,981	331,370	
Articles of wear.	440,598	498,028	924,669	381,543	Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, &c.) not including vegetables.			3,399,593	2,974,790	
Coal, bituminous.	tons.		1,798,689	1,950,425	Salt.	Ibs.	821,811,300	920,379,573	1,229,379	
Cocoa, manufactured, not including chocolate.	Ibs.	40,699	35,170	10,023	Salt-petre (nitrate of potash).	Ibs.	4,195,182	12,121,447	1,747,412	
Copper, and manufactures of:					Seeds:			361,240	550,463	
Ore.	cwt.	46,231	5,461	179,239	Flax-seed or linseed.	bush.	3,783,304	2,648,321	4,301,690	
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other unmanufactured.	Ibs.	930,108	1,514,600	144,448	All other.			460,180	351,736	
Manufactures of:					Silk, Manufactures of:					
Cordage, rope and twine, of all kinds.	Ibs.	624,969	1,633,734	76,192	Dress and piece goods.			18,261,705	15,618,976	
Cotton, manufacturers of:					Hosiery.			84,943	73,618	
Bleached & unbleached, sq. yds.	23,418,307	26,361,866	2,874,292	3,096,932	Other manufactures of:			6,031,300	5,304,188	
Print'd, plain'd or col'd, sq. yds.	18,339,891	23,380,235	2,563,096	3,153,494	Soda, and Salts of:					
Hosiery, shirts and drawers.			4,948,020	4,621,259	Bicarbonate.	Ibs.	6,809,632	12,718,072	254,845	
Jackets, dresses, dril'gs, &c. sq. yds.	1,935,825	2,920,635	908,739	392,128	Carbonate, including sal soda and soda ash.	Ibs.	195,751,318	186,515,578	3,860,119	
Other manufacturers of.					Caustic soda.	Ibs.	88,579,181	84,714,497	1,445,734	
Earthen stone and China ware.					Acetate, sulphate, phosphate, and all other salts of soda.	Ibs.	538,065	264,715	6,337	
Fancy goods.					Spices of all kinds; also ginger, ground, pepper and mustard.	Ibs.	17,189,268	14,799,001	2,255,485	
Fish, not of American fisheries:					Tin and manufac'tures of:			2,351,703		
Herring.	Ibs.	26,461	31,128	226,494	In plates.	cwt.	1,703,060	1,511,776	12,956,647	
Mackerel.	Ibs.	59	190	553	1,550	Other manufac'tures of:			12,999,923	
Sardines and anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise.					Leaf.	Ibs.	6,767,758	9,690,011	3,724,554	
All other.					Refined sugar.	Ibs.	15,251	38,879	5,637,651	
Flax, and manufactures of:					Molasses.	Ibs.	49,113,191	47,189,37	11,685,313	
Flax, raw.	tons.	4,320	3,426	1,092,406	Meadow and sirup sug. cane.	Ibs.	101,767,450	106,952,236	3,813,503	
Manufactures of, by yard.					Candy and confectionery.	Ibs.	76,996	56,443	4,324,356	
Other manufacturers of.					Snipher, refined.	Ibs.	535	1,709	4,129	
Fruits, of all kinds, includ'g nuts.					Tin, and manufactures of:					
Furs and dressed fur skins.					In plates.	cwt.				
Glass and glassware:					Other manufac'tures of:					
Cylinder, crown or common window.	Ibs.	15,136,514	35,553,349	1,656,040	Leaf.	Ibs.	6,767,758	9,690,011	3,724,554	
Cylinder & crown, polish'd, sq. ft.	Ibs.	61,822	46,364	21,166	Refined sugar.	Ibs.	15,251	38,879	5,637,651	
Fluted, rolled or rough plate so. feet.		1,016,950	635,314	47,265	Molasses.	Ibs.	49,113,191	47,189,37	11,685,313	
Cast polished plate, not silver'd sq. feet.					Meado and sirup sug. cane.	Ibs.	101,767,450	106,952,236	3,813,503	
Cast polish'd plate, silver'd, sq. ft.		1,789,840	2,006,185	1,620,032	Candy and confectionery.	Ibs.	76,996	56,443	4,324,356	
Other manufacturers of.		2,243,510	2,604,931	887,847	Snipher, refined.	Ibs.	535	1,709	4,129	
Hair (excep'ting that of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals), and manufactures of:					Tin, and manufactures of:					
Hair, human and manufac't's of.					In plates.	cwt.				
Hair, other and manufac't's of.					Other manufac'tures of:					
Hemp, and manufactures of:					Leaf.	Ibs.	6,767,758	9,690,011	3,724,554	
Raw.	tons.	23,063	24,325	3,110,303	Refined sugar.	Ibs.	15,251	38,879	5,637,651	
Manufactures of, by yard, sq. yd.		124,986	75,301	10,277	Molasses.	Ibs.	49,113,191	47,189,37	11,685,313	
Other manufacturers of.					Cabinet ware, house furniture, and all manufactures of wood.					
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.					Boards, deals, planks, joists and scatting.	M. feet.	392,970	562,395	4,571,078	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:					Shingles.	M.	83,110	109,245	197,755	
Pig iron.	Ibs.	120,895,943	206,173,041	1,457,941	Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly or in part.					
Casings.	Ibs.	174,905	430,032	3,828	119,717					
Bar iron.	Ibs.	53,104,467	77,031,323	1,728,137	Wool, sheep's, and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, and manufactures of:					
Boiler iron.	Ibs.				Unmanufactured.	Ibs.	54,903,654	42,939,541	11,069,701	
Bar'd, hoop, and scroll iron.	Ibs.	128,680	154,733	9,229	Cloths and cassimeres.					
Ball'd bars or rails, or iron.	Ibs.	878,152	6,015,950	94,061	Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks.	Ibs.	1,587,741	1,789,677	149,099	
Ball'd bars or rails, or iron.	Ibs.	4,597,243	40,756,006	69,224	Shawls.					
Sheet-iron.	Ibs.	10,715,656	12,633,734	832,426	Blankets.					
Old and scrap iron.	Ibs.	51,366	792,772	1,495,142	Carpets.	sq. yds.	2,314,785	3,122,503	3,649,583	
Hardware.	Ibs.				Dress goods.	sq. yds.	71,299,121	72,553,799	19,759,483	
Anchors, cables and chains of all kinds.	Ibs.				Hosiery, shirts and drawers.					
Machinery.	Ibs.	5,783,988	6,997,978	389,808	112,760					
Mn kts, pistols, rifles & sporting guns.					Other manufacturers of.					
Steel ingots, bars, sheets & wire.					Zinc, spelter, or tetnug, and manufacturers of:					
Rail'b'd bars or rails, of steel.	Ibs.	89,667,418	292,821,945	2,863,037	In blocks or pigs.	Ibs.	2,087,371	2,254,803	109,912	
Cutlery.					In sheets.	Ibs.	7,338,894	4,431,733	444,766	
Files.					All articles not elsewhere enumerated.					
Saws and tools.										
Other manufacturers of iron and steel.					Total dutiable.					
Jewelry, and all manufactures of gold and silver.					Total free of duty.					
Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of:										
Raw.	tons.	21,852	9,799	1,273,034						
Manufactures of, by yard, sq. yd.		168,916	6,411	8,364						
Other manufacturers of.										
Lead, and manufactures of:										
Pig bars, and old.	Ibs.	29,646,719	43,513,017	1,422,318						
Manufactures of.										
Leather, and manufactures of:										
Leather of all kinds.	Ibs.	8,847,995	9,879,659	5,942,238						
Gloves of kid, and all other of skin, or leather.	doz. pairs.									
Other manufactures of.										
Marble and stone, and manufac't's of Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of.										
Musical instruments.										
Oils:										
Coal and other mineral oils.	Ibs.	46,108	434,980	6,534	81,327					
Whale and fish, not of Americ'n fisheries.	Ibs.	115,084	226,528	70,404	121,927					
Olive, salad.	Ibs.	176,119	139,341	335,918	261,224					
Olive, not salad.	Ibs.	177,588	118,453	127,240	84,551					
All other vegetable, fixed.	Ibs.	481,561	313,801	253,367	180,236					
Volatile, or essential.	Ibs.	114,736	139,115	205,679	235,728					
Opium, and extract of.	Ibs.	305,136	395,909	2,037,793	2,540,328					
Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs and statuary.										
Paints:										
White lead.	Ibs.	4,413,091	4,765,868	299,182	392,611					
Red lead and litharge.	Ibs.	1,041,347	502,493	70,791	35,705					
Whiting and Paris White.	Ibs.	4,145,323	3,851,947	21,989	19,726					
Other paints & painter's colors.										
Paper, and Manufactures of:										
Printing paper.	Ibs.	944,159	8,510,547	20,711	288,121					
Writing paper.										
Paper hangings and other paper.										

* Including brown holland's, burlaps, canvas, coatings, crash, diaper, duck, handkerchiefs, in kabucks, lawns, paddings, and all like manufactures of which flux shall be the material of chief value.

+ Except articles specified in the note to "Flax, and manufactures of."

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30. 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30. 1875.	1874.
Agricultural implements:				
Fanning mills.	No.	110	68	14,263
Horse-powers.	No.	38	59	3,645
Mowers and reapers.	No.	14,880	16,139	1,595,509
Plows and cultivators.	No.	9,605	17,639	123,747
All other.				26,303
Animals, living:				
Hogs.	No.	64,979	158,681	789,215
Horned cattle.	No.	57,211	56,067	1,103,085
Horses.	No.	8,166	1,432	239,156
Mules.	No.	9,776	1,252	856,098
Sheep.	No.	124,416	194,248	183,898
All other, and fowls.				159,735
Ashes, p't and pearl.	Ibs.	1,726,634	1,502,636	115,613
Bark, for tanning.				116,766
Beer, ale, porter and cider.				193,938
In bottles.	doz.	8,633	2,897	7,600
In casks.	pals.	61,661	99,135	16,604
Bells and bell and bronze metal.				33,357
Billiard tables and apparatus.				16,664
Blacking.				5,453
Bones and bone dust.	cwt.	71,876	47,868	45,194
Bone-black, ivory-black, & lamp-black.	Ibs.	1,598,888	903,823	58,12
Books, pamphlets, maps, and other publications.				580,000
Brass, and manufactures of.				506,531

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.		Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.		Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Bread and breadstuffs:					Oils: Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity) gals.	14,718,114	17,775,419	\$1,405,018	\$2,099,696
Barley bush.	91,078	820,399	\$61,347	\$20,738	Minerals, refined or manufactured:				
Bread and biscuit lbs.	11,529,458	11,149,439	610,692	676,051	Naphthas, benzine, gasoline, &c. gals.	11,793,090	9,737,457	1,138,140	1,038,622
Indian corn bush.	28,858,420	34,434,806	24,456,937	21,769,951	Illuminating gals.	191,551,927	217,220,501	27,030,357	37,560,955
Indian corn meal bbls.	291,654	387,807	1,290,538	1,529,399	Lubricating (heavy paraffine, &c.) gals.	1,173,473	1,244,303	313,616	401,243
Oats bush.	504,770	812,873	290,537	283,762	Residuum (tar, pitch, and all other bodies from which the light bodies have been distilled) bbls.	101,394	43,519	190,493	143,299
Oats bush.	207,100	1,564,484	204,590	1,568,362	Animal: Lard gals.	146,594	252,577	147,384	203,317
Rye flour bbls.	9,993	59,820	54,964	388,313	Neatsfoot & other animal gals.	13,136	17,090	12,515	17,285
Wheat bush.	53,047,175	71,039,928	59,607,863	101,421,459	Sperm gals.	491,130	820,903	847,014	827,991
Wheat flour bbls.	3,951,086	4,091,094	23,710,074	29,258,094	Whale and other fish gals.	895,907	573,775	413,411	280,750
Other small grain and pulse					Vegetable: Cottonseed gals.	417,327	782,067	216,640	373,327
Maizena, farina, and all other preparations of breadstuffs used as food					Linseed gals.	32,370	22,047	30,689	22,692
Bricks M.	1,451	1,347	12,120	11,290	Volatile, or essential	37	37	217,576	151,430
Brooms and brushes of all kinds					Ordnance stores:				
Candles, tallow and other lbs.	1,605,332	1,995,092	236,988	302,277	Cannon	***	***	45,929	91,370
Carriages, carts, and parts of					Cannon and gun carriages and accoutrements	***	***	7,862	50,234
Cars, railroad, passenger and freight No.	394	1,083	510,861	1,151,986	Cartridges and fuses	***	***	230,168	161,503
Clocks, and parts of			1,222,914	1,007,307	Gunpowder lbs.	899,316	371,693	66,963	76,546
Coffee, cocoa and spices, including ginger, pepper and mustard			34,297	20,337	S. hot and shell lbs.	34,663	1,351,079	3,371	93,805
Coal, bituminous tons.	203,558	361,490	831,443	1,587,666	Ore, argeniferous (or silver-bearing) cwt.	26,050	26,121	359,173	445,619
Other tons.	315,738	401,912	75,126	2,36,04	Paints and painters' colors	***	***	128,301	117,647
Combos			43,152	233,301	Paintings and engravings	***	***	740,233	62,612
Copper, and manufactures of:					Paper and stationery	***	***	281,499	403,554
Ore cwt.	51,305	13,326	729,573	110,450	Perfumery	***	***	114,899	55,137
In pigs, bars, sheets and old lbs.	5,123,470	503,160	1,042,536	123,457	Plated ware of silver or other metal	***	***	184,564	183,889
Other manufactures of			43,152	233,301	Printing presses and type	***	***		
Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds lbs.	3,083,341	1,604,332	391,165	242,923	Provisions:				
Cotton, and manufactures of:					Bacon and hams lbs.	250,280,950	347,405,405	28,611,980	33,388,908
Sea Island lbs.	4,439,120	6,426,524	1,538,769	2,114,124	Beef lbs.	48,243,251	36,036,557	4,197,56	2,956,676
Other unmanufactured lbs. 125,917,788	1352,175,779	180,099,856	209,109,456	Butter lbs.	6,360,653	4,367,983	1,506,764	1,094,361	
Colored yds.	7,593,723	4,625,180	9,9,061	668,781	Cheese lbs.	101,010,553	90,611,077	13,659,561	11,895,955
Uncolored yds.	21,224,030	13,247,142	3,210,277	1,681,219	Condensed milk	***	***	123,563	79,0,8
All other manufactures of			819,455	745,850	Eggs doz.	34,1,9	23,749	8,743	5,289
Drugs, chemicals and medicines			5,92,962	59,494	Fish, dried or smoked cwt.	129,752	139,982	710,121	612,589
Dyestuffs			522,197	478,139	Fish, fresh lbs.	61,45	56,4		
Earthen and stone ware			2,94,392	3,253,533	Fish, pickled lbs.	51,022	29,000	350,454	520,041
Fancy articles			365,463	302,548	Fish, other, cured lbs.	***	***	1,855,550	1,128,208
Fruits:					Lard lbs.	166,859,213	205,537,471	22,900,486	19,309,019
Apples, dried lbs.	4,051,631	4,284,736	325,889	294,583	Meats, preserved	***	***	733,119	848,346
Apples, green or ripe bush.	759,574	123,552	722,247	202,312	Oysters	***	***	170,256	22,723
Other fruit, green, ripe or dried			269,554	211,508	Pickles and sauces	***	***	18,860	20,784
Preserved, in cans or otherwise			315,550	233,645	Pork lbs.	56,152,341	70,482,379	5,671,495	5,808,712
Furs and fur skins			4,396,424	3,334,366	Onions bush.	47,695	34,105	51,259	52,057
Gas fixtures and chandeliers			66,200	31,817	Potatoes bush.	609,612	497,413	522,144	471,332
Ginseng lbs.	497,487	400,619	658,936	448,761	Other vegetables	***	***	137,366	109,632
Glass and glassware			691,280	681,827	Vegetables, prepared or preserved	***	***	32,053	46,306
Gloves lbs.	131,344	71,564	22,745	12,399	Quicksilver	990,619	501,359	1,075,796	580,521
Gold and silver, and manufactures of:					Rags: Cotton and linen lbs.	545,433	273,377	22,667	14,435
Gold bullion			2,333,775	8,878,543	Woolen lbs.	732,590	44,000	13,353	880
Gold coin			59,309,770	28,766,943	Rice	276,844	558,922	19,806	27,075
Silver bullion			17,197,914	22,495,782	Salt bush.	47,091	31,657	16,271	14,701
Silver coin			5,115,670	4,555,418	Scale and balances	***	***	144,681	159,607
Gold and silver leaf			1,779	4,343	Seeds: Cotton lbs.	8,316,113	6,308,935	68,128	63,557
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver			148,883	104,707	Flaxseed or linseed bush.	43	26	137	900
Hair: Unmanufactured			429,598	394,056	Clover, timothy, garden, and all other	***	***	1,227,750	674,457
Hair: Manufactured			19,278	38,257	Sewing machines, and parts of	***	***	1,797,929	1,594,296
Hats, caps and bonnets:					Soap: Perfumed, and all toilet	***	***	16,233	8,460
Of wool, fur, and silk			196,051	151,035	Other lbs.	10,166,560	9,345,358	677,159	651,283
Of palm-leaf, straw, &c.			68,425	48,529	Spermaceti lbs.	239,638	304,863	61,819	78,346
Hay tons.	7,183	4,839	110,225	111,872	Spirits distilled:				
Hemp, and manufactures of:					From grain gals.	129,977	1,893,800	139,112	983,387
Hemp, unmanufactured cwt.	2,110	1,106	21,856	8,901	From molasses gals.	414,564	451,117	210,169	168,510
Cables and cordage cwt.	11,183	16,239	171,196	272,612	From other materials gals.	211	20,548	634	13,819
All other manufactures of			706,269	861,746	Spirits of turpentine gals.	5,599,734	6,784,173	1,924,544	2,758,933
Hides and skins, other than fur			4,739,725	2,566,382	Starch lbs.	7,387,362	7,435,064	442,682	420,369
Hoop skirts			1,303	15,302	Steam and other fire engines and apparatus	***	***	21,294	19,832
Hops lbs.	3,066,695	117,358	2,566,497	277,737	Sugar and molasses:				
Ice tons.	53,724	51,572	306,349	198,013	Sugar, brown lbs.	362,312	163,090	31,093	16,172
India rubber and gutta-percha manufacturers:					Sugar, refined lbs.	23,789,836	9,969,821	2,585,382	1,041,162
Boots and shoes pairs.	9,298	8,017	32,836	33,282	Molasses gals.	3,575,975	2,447,905	1,125,982	569,972
Other manufactures			181,444	192,998	Candy and confectionery	***	***	16,233	8,460
Iron, and manufactures of:					From grain gals.	129,977	1,893,800	139,112	983,387
Pig cwt.	315,734	192,834	480,363	414,728	From molasses gals.	414,564	451,117	210,169	168,510
Bar cwt.	1,674,474	39,312	39,420	131,618	From other materials gals.	211	20,548	634	13,819
Boiler-plate cwt.	2,254	2,118	12,674	13,440	Spirits of turpentine gals.	5,599,734	6,784,173	1,924,544	2,758,933
Railroad bars or rails cwt.	34,981	6,823	101,557	25,356	Starch lbs.	7,387,362	7,435,064	442,682	420,369
Sheet, band and hoop cwt.	1,739	1,239	10,058	11,082	Steam and other fire engines and apparatus	***	***	21,294	19,832
Castings:					Laths, palings, pickets, curtain sticks, broom-handles & bed-chairs M. feet	213,874	223,431	3,693,909	4,242,889
Car-wheels No.	6,125	11,905	122,036	159,869	Shingles M. feet	6,777	5,386	22,535	22,382
Stoves, and parts of			137,878	102,398	Boat shooks	40,928	28,316	160,291	106,291
Steam-engines, locomotive No.	79	79	966,639	1,147,366	Other shooks, staves & headings	***	***	471,942	63,836
Steam-engines, stationary No.	39	48	63,565	73,612	Hogsheads & barrels, empty	202,879	170,348	459,085	335,777
Boilers for steam-engines, when separate from the engines			119,316	127,992	Other lumber	***	***	235,984	164,131
Machinery					Firewood cords.	1,973	2,731	8,023	9,279
Nails and spikes lbs.	11,073,048	8,078,645	481,141	410,850	Hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles	***	***	556,450	1,028,584
All other manufactures of iron			3,717,999	3,808,499	Lots, masts, spars, and other whole timber	***	***	572,801	641,361
Steel, and manufactures of:					Timber, sawed & hewed, cub. ft.	13,553,714	25,309,048	2,357,842	4,422,160
Ingots, bars, sheets & wire lbs.	138,404	675,433	16,830	26,691	Carpets yds.	178,034	319,600	62,154	72,169
Cutlery			38,080	47,162	Carpets yds.	876	1,308	747	1,396
Edge-tools			676,827	911,016	Other manufactures of	***	***	151,707	122,703
Fleas and saws			32,134	31,496	Zinc, and manufactures of:				
Muskets, pistols, rifles and sporting guns			5,510,296	2,340,138	Ore or oxide cwt.	3,088	2,350	20,659	20,03
Manufactures of steel			116,559	225,457	Wool, raw and manufactures of:				
Junk (old) and oakum cwt.	5,458	5,997	44,918	47,109	Wool, raw and fleece lbs.	178,034	319,600	62,154	72,169
Lead, and manufactures of:			49,300	30,044	Carpets yds.	876	1,308	747	1,396
Boots and shoes pairs.	298,039	243,500	429,275	228,379	Other manufactures of	***	***	1	

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.		Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.		Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
All articles not enumerated:					Jeans, denims, crill'gs, &c. sq. yds.	415,418	445,571	\$69,618	\$81,916
All other unmanufactured articles.	\$753,085	\$558,184	Other manufactures of:	168,141	286,836
All other manufactured articles.	1,370,574	1,595,834	Earthen, stone and chinaware.	17,338	18,65
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles.	4,601,474	5,645,965	Fancy goods.	77,637	107,029
Shipped in American vessels.	145,069,367	165,998,80	Fish, not of American fisheries:				
Shipped in foreign vessels.	493,411,592	521,384,909	Herring.	43	4,271	146	16,650
Grand total.	643,081,433	693,039,054	Mackerel.	5,334	39,429
RE-EXPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS.									
<i>Summary Statement from Monthly Returns of Collectors of Customs, of Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1875, compared with the corresponding period of 1874-5.</i>									
Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.		Fax, and manufactures of:				
Free of Duty.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Raw.	48	6,535	755
Argols.	lbs.	29,610	\$5,968	Manufactures of, by yard.	75,319	5,571
Barks:					Other manufactures of:	117,070	164,861
Medicinal—Peruvian, calisaya, Lime, &c.	lbs.	50,708	56,373	15,120	Fruits of all kinds, including nuts.	275,182	299,823
Used for tanning.	7,851	6,212	Furs and dressed fur-skins.	29,761	19,771
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.	253,549	189,909	Glass and Glassware:				
Chloride of lime or bleaching powder.	lbs.	26,288	728	Cylinder, crown or common window.	25,470	73,152	862	3,328
Cocoa, crude, and leaves and shells of.	lbs.	728,129	551,614	126,678	Cylinder and crown, polished.	16	5
Cochineal.	lbs.	24,069	2,505	19,985	Cast polished plate, not silvered.	148	150
Coffee.	lbs.	6,881,034	3,282,862	1,280,154	Cast polished plate, silvered.	414	287	220	164
Cotton, raw.	lbs.	433,041	377,610	87,260	Other manufactures of:	13,162	9,188
Cutch or catechu and terra-japonica or gambier.	lbs.	2,742	751	Hair (excepting that of the apaca, goat and other like animals) and manufactures of:				
Dyewood, in sticks.	cwt. doz.	23,375	40,825	34,987	Human, a.d. manufactures of.	3,206	21,277
.....	....	300	....	Other, and manufactures of:	....	....	2,789	1,939
Fish, not of American fisheries:					Hemp, and manufactures of:†				
Fresh, of all kinds.	lbs.	66,728	3,895	Raw.	999	1,280	156,024	213,741
Herring, pickled.	lbs.	2,348	233	11,576	Other manufacturers of:	2,903	1,646
Mackerel, pickled.	lbs.	1,302	85	10,254	Hides and skins, other than furs.	1,379
All other.	....	....	133,620	Marina rubber and guita-percha, manufactures of:	....	....	....	4,418
Fur skins, undressed.	283,004	97,321	Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Gold and silver:					Pig-iron.	910,835	1,149,400	11,806	10,701
Gold bullion.	....	....	3,696	Castings.	116,885	5,428	401	292
Silver bullion.	....	....	11,835	Bar-iron.	149,284	1,181,355	5,121	41,989
Gold coin.	....	5,433,736	1,396,934	Band, hoop and scroll iron.	11,045	88,081	367	1,463
Silver coin.	....	2,885,746	5,508,785	R-irond bars or rails, of iron.	27,574,284	15,537,966	662,529	375,536
Guano (except from bonded isl'ds)	tons	72	164	Sheet-iron.	93,634	137,072	5,691	8,664	
Gums.	lbs.	152,777	178,163	Old and scrap iron.	118	323	2,641	9,073	
Hair, unmanufactured.	lbs.	2,181	17,225	Hardware.	....	....	5,298	1,063
Hides and skins, other than furs.	....	....	160,981	Anchors, cables and chains of all kinds.	160,200	50,939	4,826	2,150
Household and personal effects, and wearing apparel, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries.	....	....	76,631	Macinery.	....	....	44,391	59,840
India rubber and guita-percha, crude.	....	723,131	606,298	Muskets, pistols, rifles & sporting guns.	....	....	58,049	67,922
Indigo.	lbs.	16,925	54,547	Steel ingots, bars, sheets and wire.	....	....	13,354	8,683
Madder, not including the extract of.	....	3,489	18,820	Rail-bars or rails, of steel.	15,000	80,425	4+0	8,021
Oils:				Cutlery.	....	....	3,604	5,436
Vegetable, fixed or expr'sd, gals.	92,985	495,678	62,819	Files.	....	....	1,651	1,582
Volatile, or essential.	....	67	....	Saws and tools.	....	....	1,121	77
Paintings, statuary, and other works of art of American artists.	....	....	100	Other manufacturers of iron and steel.	....	....	216,084	217,497
Paper materials:				Jute and other grasses, and manufactures of:†	....	....	21,510	29,802
Rags of cotton or linen.	lbs.	2,300	....	Raw.	307	139	33,422	18,262
Other materials.	lbs.	2,035	....	Manufactures of, by yd., sq. yd.	....	40	....	10
Seeds.	....	....	400	Gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, & manuf. of, used for bagg'g, lbs.	684,531	1,501,325	23,901	70,913
Silk, raw.	lbs.	6,883	6,607	Other manufactures of:	....	....	22,381	33,842
Tea.	lbs.	1,565,560	1,672,926	Pigs, bars, and old.	283,730	129,346	18,936	6,524	
Tin, in bars, blocks & pigs.	cwt.	5	140	Manufactures of:	....	....	4	4
Wood, unmanufactured.	....	....	173,313	Lee, her, and manufactures of:	62,637	183,110	43,502	59,828
All other articles.	....	....	169,119	Gloves of kid, and all other, of skin or leather.	2,987	3,126	16,698	17,922
Total free of duty.	....	....	12,229,471	Other manufacturers of.	....	....	17,068	35,978
<i>Dutiable.</i>				Marble and stone, and manufactures of:	....	....	3,498	1,938
Animals, living.	....	....	21,145	Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of:	....	....	40,769	36,312
Beer, ale, porter, and other malt liquors.	gals.	50,648	38,123	Musical instruments.	....	....	5,352	5,894
Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications.	....	....	33,816	Oils:				
Brass, and manufactures of.	....	....	25,497	Coal and other mineral oils, gals.	55,863	676,294	7,805	109,600
Broadstuffs, and other farinaceous food:				Whale and fish, not of American fisheries.	29,246	73,429	11,236	34,196	
Barley.	bu-h.	63	....	Olive, salad.	1,626	2,423	3,054	3,419
Barley malt.	bush.	2,008	....	Olive, not salad.	6,785	2,282	6,506	1,892
Bread and biscuit.	bush.	245	200	All other vegetable, fixed.	57,065	45,520	35,886	28,602	
Oats.	....	285	53	Volatile, or essential.	5,005	5,437	10,351	15,534
Rice.	....	12,352,320	25,840,877	Opium, and extract of.	132,541	127,407	989,553	719,149
Rum.	bush.	297,402	217,387	Paintings, chromo-lithographs, photographs, and statuary.	....	....	48,312	46,125
Wheat.	bush.	280,397	793,821	Paints:					
Wheat flour.	bush.	3,900	46,113	White lead.	32,961	111,192	2,338	6,390	
Meal or flour made from oats, Indian corn, rye and buckwheat.	....	....	2,458	Red lead.	9,473	627	....	....
Peas, beans, and other seeds of leguminous plants.	bush.	392,816	293,463	Other paints and litharge.	....	6,060	4,634	....
All other farinaceous food, and preparations of, including arrowroot, pearl, or hulled barley, &c.	....	5,071	55,147	Paper, and manufacturers of:				
Buttonholes of all kinds, including button materials partly fitted for buttons exclusively.	....	3,992	5,701	Printing paper.	16,727	9,751	1,334	780
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.	....	....	8,443	Writing paper.	....	646	6,356	....
Chicory, ground or prepared, and root.	....	....	5,602	Paper hangings and other paper.	....	....	1,558	378
Clothing (except when of silk and except hoseery, &c.) of cotton or wool:	....	29,991	38,814	Papier-mâché and other manufacturers of paper, including parchment.	....	....	4,422	6,712
Cut and sewed together.	....	....	1,904	Perfumery and cosmetics.	....	....	8,677	6,022
Articles of wear.	....	....	1,551	Potatoes.	5,368	5,540	2,510	1,924
Coco, bituminous.	tons.	5	433	Precious stones.	....	....	188,281	102,982
Cocos, manufactured, not including chocolate.	....	....	110	Provisions (meats, poultry, lard, butter, cheese, &c.), not including vegetables.	....	....	85,769	198,533
Copper and manufactures of:	....	....	307	Salt.	6,804,786	3,563,883	17,579	12,970
Ore.	cwt.	4,000	....	Saltpetre (nitrate of potash).	178,927	237,985	8,139	11,435
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other, unmanufactured.	....	23,670	20,818	Seeds.	....	....	20,491	429
Manufactures of:	....	....	....	Silk, manufactures of:	....	....	40,714	1,941
Cordage, rope, and twine, of all kinds.	....	....	79,432	Dress and piece goods.	....	....	232,873	479,734
Cotton, manufactures of:	....	401,958	439,803	Other manufactures of:	....	....	2,749	2,038
Bleached & unbleached.	sq.yds.	2,596,345	3,505,641	Bicarbonate.	82,782	57,120	7,749	....
Printed, painted, or col'd.	sq.yds.	3,377,483	4,874,967	Carbonate, including sal-soda and soda-ash.	216,620	259,749	9,535	5,780	
Hosiery, shirts and drawers.	....	....	31,713	Caustic soda.	472,804	206,350	19,253	13,288

* Including brown holland, burlaps, canvas, coatings, crash, diaper, duck, handkerchiefs, huckaback, lawns, paddings and all like manufactures of which flax shall be the material of chief value.

† Except articles specified in the note to "Flax and manufactures of."

Commodities.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.	Year ended June 30, 1875.	1874.
Sugar and molasses:				
Brown sugar.....	lbs. 10,330,912	13,125,410	\$486,359	\$709,600
Refined sugar.....	lbs. 123,138	39,041	10,251	42,564
Molasses.....	gals. 648,488	958,230	162,676	212,433
Melado and syrup of sugar cane.....	lbs. 746,923	5,786,380	23,321	277,406
Candy and confectionery.....	lbs. 460	983	95	444
Sulphur, refined.....	cwt. 130	...	314	...
Tin and manufactures of:				
In plates.....	cwt. 4,734	7,850	37,349	63,557
Other manufactures of.....	...	...	3,500	245
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Leaf.....	lbs. 870,915	1,434,549	289,146	538,331
Cigars.....	lbs. 110,159	64,958	258,132	150,663
Other manufactures of.....	...	...	11,043	6,018
Watches and watch movements and materials.....	...	...	150	5,506
Wines, spirits and cordials:				
Spirits and cordials in casks, proof.....	gals. 90,354	242,131	75,464	234,782
Spirits and cord's in bottles, dz.	9,632	6,902	30,099	28,234
Wine in casks.....	gals. 84,906	74,594	48,209	43,116
Wine in bottles.....	doz. 7,124	8,424	29,390	34,973
Wood and manufacturer's of:				
Cabinet ware, house furniture and all manufactures of wood	...	...	56,693	34,775
Boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling.....	M feet. 24,168	26,711	293,380	306,109
Shingles.....	M. 267	1,317	534	2,933
Timber, sawed or hewed, wholly in pine.....	...	...	58,000	125,000
Other lumber.....	...	...	80,908	94,366
Wool, sheep's and hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like mams, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured.....	lbs. 3,567,627	6,816,157	691,821	1,393,496
Cloths and cassimeres.....	...	...	64,099	94,772
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks.....	lbs. 64,516	15,951	3,306	756
Shawls.....	...	...	58,787	76,057
Blankets.....	...	...	7,317	5,026
Carpets.....	sq. yds. 5,273	6,404	5,961	6,153
Dress goods.....	sq. yds. 583,559	499,017	135,771	156,663
H. silvry, shirts and drawers.....	...	...	2,466	692
Other manufactures of.....	...	...	109,881	179,123
Zinc, spebler or tintenag, and manufactures of:				
In blocks or pigs.....	lbs. 1,100	...	75	...
In sheets.....	3,870	53,815	2,323	4,098
All articles not elsewhere enum- erated.....	...	...	245,086	267,445
Total dutiable.....	...	...	10,145,289	13,517,558
Total free of duty.....	...	...	12,329,471	10,363,770
Total.....	...	...	22,374,710	23,780,338
From warehouse.....	...	...	9,726,184	12,866,798
Not from warehouse.....	...	...	12,648,526	10,913,562
Shipped in cars and other land vehicles.....	...	...	2,848,162	2,563,940
Shipped in American vessels.....	...	...	11,085,0.7	8,425,336
Shipped in foreign vessels.....	...	...	8,441,471	12,491,062

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON
AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 6.		EXCHANGE ON LONDON.			
ON —	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.19 @12.00	Aug. 6.	short.	11.96
Autwerp.....	3 months.	25.45 @25.50	"	...	25.32
Hamburg.....	...	20.61 @20.66	"	...	20.31
Paris.....	short.	25.20 @25.30	"	short.	25.22
Paris.....	3 months.	25.45 @25.50	Aug. 6.	3 mos.	111.40
Vienna.....	...	11.35 @11.40	"	short.	20.41
Berlin.....	...	20.61 @20.66	"	...	20.41
Frankfort.....	...	20.61 @20.66	"	3 mos.	334
St. Petersburg.....	52 1/2 @53 1/2	47 1/2 @47 1/2	...	...	...
Cadiz.....	52 1/2 @53 1/2	52 1/2 @53 1/2	...	...	...
Lisbon.....	90 days.	27.37 1/2 @27.43 1/2	...	...	...
Milan.....	3 months.	27.37 1/2 @27.43 1/2	...	...	...
Genoa.....	...	27.37 1/2 @27.43 1/2	...	...	...
Naples.....	...	27.37 1/2 @27.43 1/2	...	...	...
New York.....	...	...	Aug. 6.	60 days.	\$1.87 1/2
Rio de Janeiro.....	...	...	June 15.	90 days.	27.
Bahia.....	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres.....	...	...	...	...	...
Valparaiso.....	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco.....	...	...	...	...	...
Montevideo.....	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.....	60 days.	1s. 9 1/2 d.	Aug. 5.	6 mos.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Calcutta.....	...	1s. 9 1/2 d.	Aug. 2.	...	1s. 9 15-16d.
Hong Kong.....	...	8s. 11 1/2 d.	July 29.	...	4s. 1d.
Shanghai.....	...	8s. 6 1/2 d.	July 24.	...	5s. 7 1/2 d.
Penang.....	...	8s. 11 1/2 d.	...	...	...
Singapore.....	...	8s. 11 1/2 d.	Aug. 4.	3 mos.	97%

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

The supply of money seeking employment continues very large, but the directors of the Bank of England have made no further change in their rates of discount. No alteration was expected, and perhaps it may be considered doubtful if the Bank authorities perceive the expediency of lowering their terms to 2 per cent. The tendency is nevertheless, in that direction, money being obtainable on first-class bills in the open market at 2@2 1/2 per cent. As long as the present state of credit is unimproved, there will be much competition for choice paper, and it will be taken at low rates. Second-class bills are difficult to negotiate, and it will probably be some time before confidence is sufficiently restored to induce the banks and discount houses to discount them with

any degree of freedom. The banks and discount houses are evidently making but small profits, and it seems to be pretty certain that unless the autumn trade shows more satisfactory results the dividends for the current half year will be small. Trade is still kept in check by the indisposition of capitalists to lend, and any improvement can scarcely be expected so long as this condition of affairs exists. In every department of commerce great caution continues to be observed; but this is the natural result of the recent failures, and of the reckless method in which large firms have of late been conducting their business.

The position of the Bank of England is still a very strong one, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being nearly 51 per cent, showing no material alteration from last week. As usual at this period of the year, there is an increase of £744,785 in the note circulation, while that in the supply of bullion is only £58,439, being much smaller than had been anticipated. The holiday season has now fairly commenced, and as Parliament will be prorogued in a few days, the efflux of Londoners will be on a large scale, and the notes and coin in circulation will be largely increased. That of notes is already very heavy, viz., £29,345,574, which is considerably in excess of former years. The supply of bullion, however, is very large, viz., £28,667,111, against £21,589,939; while the reserve of notes and coin amounts to £14,740,141, against £9,208,074. Considering how slack is our trade, and how severe are the drawbacks to a revival of legitimate enterprise, it is obvious that the supply of gold is ample. The export demand is very trifling. There is a small inquiry for Holland in connection with the coinage; but apart from this, there are scarcely any demands upon us, and consequently, the bulk of our importations is retained here. Our imports, however, will now be on a smaller scale, as not much gold or silver is due from New York during the next fortnight. The large purchases of wheat at a higher price have evidently tended to correct the exchanges; although it does not seem probable that a higher range of prices in the wheat trade will be established, unless we should have a return of unsettled weather.

The demand for money throughout the week has been very moderate, and the rates of discount are easy as follows:

Bank rate.....	Per cent. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Per cent. 4 months' bank bills..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Open-market rates: 30 and 60 days' bills.....	2 @ 2 1/2	6 months' bank bills..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
3 months' bills.....	2 @ 2 1/2	4 and 6 months' trade bills. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

The rates of interest allowed by the Joint-stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as follows:

Joint-stock banks.....	Per cent. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Discount houses at call.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton, of No. 40 Mule yarn fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the four previous years :

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	26,037,001	27,013,219	27,035,736	27,708,917	29,345,574
Public deposits.....	4,707,497	7,136,576	6,457,564	5,243,840	3,574,749
Other deposits.....	22,873,054	23,973,408	17,218,401	18,803,847	25,161,354
Government securities.....	14,468,368	15,557,070	13,267,935	13,593,459	18,887,902
Other securities.....	16,981,885	94,620,256	16,380,592	17,605,960	18,481,650
Reserve of notes and coins.....	14,609,481	11,603,447	11,996,907	9,908,074	14,740,141
Coin and bullion in both departments....	25,086,466	23,185,423	23,619,847	21,539,939	26,667,111
Bank-rate.....	2 p. c.	3 1/2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 1/2 p. c.	4 p. c.
Consols.....	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
English wheat.....	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	8 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.	8 1/2 d.	8 1/2 d.	7 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d. quality.....	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 1 1/2 d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Clearing House return.....	79,675,000	113,938,000	134,235,000	136,023,000	114,073,000

The rates of money at the leading cities abroad are as follows :

	Bank Open rate, market per cent. per cent.	Bank Open rate, market per cent. per cent.
Paris.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Amsterdam.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hamburg.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Berlin.....	5	4
Frankfort.....	4	4
Vienna and Trieste.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Madrid, Cadiz and Bar- celona.....	6 6 @ 6	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Lisbon and Oporto.....	4	4
St. Petersburg.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Considerable supplies of gold have been sent into the Bank during the week from foreign and colonial sources, and the only foreign demand of importance has been for Holland, and even this has been to a small extent. As regards silver, the market has been firm. The supplies offered have been small, and there being a good demand for India, rather higher prices have been obtained Annexed are the quotations:

[August 21, 1875.]

GOLD.		s. d. s. d.
	per oz. standard	77 9 0
Bar Gold, fine	per oz. standard	77 9 0
Bar Gold, refinable	per oz. standard	77 11 0
Spanish Doubloons	per oz.	0 0 0
South American Doubloons	per oz.	0 0 0
United States Gold Coin	per oz.	76 3 0
SILVER.		s. d. s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine	per oz. standard	4 8 0
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold	per oz. do	4 8 16 0
Mexican Dollars	per oz.	0 0 0
Spanish Dollars (Carobus)	per oz. none here	0 0 0
Five Franc Pieces	per oz.	0 0 0

The periodical sale of bills on India was held at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The amount allotted was £650,000, of which £459,100 was to Calcutta and £190,900 to Bombay. Tenders on both Presidencies at 119s. 9-16d. received about 54 per cent, and above that quotation in full. That result shows an increased demand for the means of remittance to the East.

The London and County Bank held its half yearly meeting on Thursday. This institution suffered heavily from Collies' failure, and the directors were only able to declare a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, which is 9 per cent less than has been paid during the last ten years. Though smaller, however, it is a very satisfactory distribution, and shows that banking is attended with large profits. It follows, therefore, that if large profits are made, risks must be incurred, and perhaps the directors and shareholders in the existing joint-stock banks are to be congratulated that they have received large profits for several years past, and that the losses sustained do not in the aggregate form a very heavy total.

Business in the stock markets has been interrupted during the week by the holidays, the Stock Exchange having been closed on Monday, owing to the Bank Holiday, and to-day for repairs. Besides which, numerous members of the house, and a considerable section of the general public are leaving town for the sea-coast, and no great amount of activity is anticipated until the middle of September. The tone of business in the stock markets has been rather dull. British railway shares have experienced a relapse from the late high prices, and foreign stocks, and especially Peruvian, have been depressed. A statement is in circulation that the guano existing in Peru is greatly over-estimated, and that investors do not possess the security which they have been assured is more than ample to cover the bonds. This is, however, an old story, and persons who are not holders of the bonds are inclined to accept the statement, more especially as the Peruvian Government is remarkably reticent on the subject. United States Government securities are scarcely so firm, and American railroad bonds have been rather dull. The closing prices of Consols and the principal American securities yesterday and on Saturday last, were as follows:

	Redm.	Aug. 6.	July 31.
Consols	94 1/2 @ 94 1/2	94 1/2 @ 94 1/2	
United States, 6s.	1881 109 @ 110	109 @ 110	
Do 5-20 years, 6s.	1883 0 0	0 0	
Do 6s.	1884 0 0	0 0	
Do 8s.	1885 107 1/2 @ 108	107 1/2 @ 108	
Do 6s.	1885 106 @ 107	106 @ 107	
U. S. 1867, \$371,346,350 iss. to Feb. 27, '69, 6s.	1887 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	108 1/2 @ 109	
Do 5s.	1874 0 0	0 0	
Do funded, 5s.	1881 104 @ 104 1/2	104 1/2 @ 104 1/2	
Do 10-40, 5s.	1904 106 @ 107	106 @ 107	
Louisiana, old, 6s.	0 0	0 0	
Do new, 6s.	0 0	0 0	
Do levee, 8s.	1875 25 @ 25	25 @ 25	
Do do 8s.	1875 25 @ 25	25 @ 25	
Do do 6s.	1888 100 @ 102	100 @ 102	
Massachusetts, 5s.	1894 100 @ 102	100 @ 102	
Do 5s.	1900 100 @ 102	100 @ 102	
Massachusetts, 5s.	1889 100 @ 103	100 @ 103	
Do 5s.	1891 100 @ 103	100 @ 103	
Do 5s.	1891 100 @ 104	100 @ 102	
Virginia stock 6s.	1882 32 @ 35	32 @ 35	
Do New funded 6s.	1905 52 1/2 @ 53 1/2	52 @ 53	

AMERICAN DOLLAR BONDS AND SHARES.

Atlantic & Great Western 1st M., \$1,000, 7s., 1902	30 @ 32	30 @ 32
Do 2d mort., \$1,000, 7s., 1902	14 @ 16	14 @ 16
Do 3d mort., \$1,000	10 @ 12	6 @ 7
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio, Con. mort., 7s., 1905	45 @ 47	45 @ 47
Baltimore & Potomac (Main Line) 1st mort., 6s., 1911	84 @ 86	84 @ 86
(guar. by Pennsylvania & No. Cent. Railway) 1911	88 @ 85	88 @ 85
Central of New Jersey, cons. mort., 7s.	96 1/2 @ 97 1/2	96 @ 97
Central Pacific of California, 1st mort., 6s.	88 @ 89	88 @ 89
Do California & Oregon Div., 1st mort. gold bonds, 6s.	91 @ 93	91 @ 93
Detroit & Milwaukee 1st mortgage, 7s.	84 @ 86	84 @ 86
Do 2d mortgage, 8s.	85 @ 45	85 @ 45
Erie 100 shares	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Do preference, 7s.	24 @ 26	25 @ 27
Do convertible gold bonds, 7s.	1904 38 @ 40	40 @ 42
Galveston & Houston, 1st mortgage, 6s.	1911 65 @ 75	65 @ 75
Illinois Central, \$100 shares	86 @ 88	89 @ 91
Lehigh Valley, consolidated mortgage, 6s.	1923 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2	88 @ 89
Marietta & Cincinnati Railway, 7s.	1891 95 @ 97	97 @ 100
Missouri Kansas & Texas, 1st mort., guar. gold bonds, English, 7s.	1904 42 @ 46	42 @ 46
New York Boston & Montreal, 7s.	1903 105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	105 @ 106
New York Central & Hudson River mortg. bonds	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	105 @ 106
New York Central \$100 shares	92 @ 94	91 @ 93
Oregon & California, 1st mort., 7s.	1890 26 @ 28	26 @ 28
Pennsylvania, \$50 shares	24 @ 26	24 @ 26
Do 1st mort., 6s.	47 @ 48	47 @ 48

* Ex 5 coupons, January, 1872, to July, 1874, inclusive.

	Redm.	Aug. 6.	July 31.
Philadelphia & Reading 250 shares	50 @ 51	50 @ 51	
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago equipment bonds (guar. by Pennsylvania Co.), 8s.	100 @ 102	98 @ 100	
Union Pacific Land Grant 1st mort., 7s.	1889 90 @ 92	90 @ 92	
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage, 6s.	1893 90 @ 92	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2	

AMERICAN STELLING BONDS.

	Redm.	Aug. 6.	July 31.
Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. Ry Co.	1910 89 1/2 @ 90 1/2	89 @ 90	
Atlantic & Gt. Western consol. mort., Bischoff certs. (a), 7s.	1890 5 @ 7	5 @ 7	
Atlantic & Gt. W., re-organization scrip, 7s.	1874 0 0	0 0	
Do do leased lines rental trust, 7s. 1902	43 @ 48	40 @ 45	
Do do do 1903	20 @ 24	20 @ 24	
Do do Western exten., 8s.	1876 28 @ 32	28 @ 30	
Do do 7s, guar. by Erie R.Y.	30 @ 40	30 @ 40	
Baltimore & Ohio, 6s.	1895 107 @ 108	107 @ 108	
Do 6s.	1903 107 @ 108	107 @ 108	
Burlington Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, 7s.	1902 0 0	0 0	
Cairo & Vincennes, 7s.	1909 48 @ 52	48 @ 52	
Chicago & Alton sterling consol. mort., 6s.	1903 101 @ 102	100 @ 101	
Chicago & Paducah 1st mort. gold bonds, 7s.	1902 82 @ 85	82 @ 85	
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. con. mort.	82 @ 84	82 @ 84	
Eastern Railway of Massachusetts, 6s.	1893 101 @ 102	100 1/2 @ 101 1/2	
Erie convertible bonds, 6s.	1875 70 @ 74	70 @ 74	
Do cons. mort. for conv. of existing bonds, 7s. 1920	69 @ 71	70 @ 72	
Do second mort., 7s.	1894 34 @ 36	35 @ 37	
Gilmant Clinton & Springfield 1st mort. gold, 7s.	1900 75 @ 80	75 @ 80	
Illinois & St. Louis Bridge 1st mort., 7s.	1900 89 @ 91	85 @ 90	
Do 2d mort., 7s.	55 @ 60	55 @ 60	
Illinois Central, sinking fund, 6s.	1903 94 @ 95	91 @ 95	
Do do 6s.	1895 105 @ 106	105 @ 106	
Illinois Missouri & Texas 1st mort., 7s.	1891 0 0	0 0	
Lehigh Valley consol. mort. "A," 6s.	1911 101 @ 102	101 @ 102	
Louisville & Nashville, 6s.	1912 87 @ 89	86 @ 92	
Memphis & Ohio 1st mort., 7s.	1901 98 @ 100	98 @ 100	
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st mort., 7s.	1902 80 @ 85	80 @ 85	
New York & Canada R'way, guar. by the Delaware & Hudson Canal scrip, 6s.	1904 100 @ 102	100 @ 102	
N. Y. Central & Hudson R'way, mort. bonds, 6s.	1903 106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	
Northern Central R'way, consol. mort., 6s.	1894 88 @ 89	88 @ 89	
Panama general mortgage, 7s.	1897 91 @ 101	91 @ 101	
Parc & Decatur.	1898 74 @ 78	74 @ 78	
Pennsylvania general mort., 6s.	1910 102 1/2 @ 104 1/2	102 1/2 @ 104 1/2	
Do consol. sink'g fund mort., 6s.	1905 96 @ 97	96 @ 97	
Perthomen con. mort. (June '73) guar. by Phil. & Reading, 6s.	1913 95 @ 97	94 @ 96	
Phil. & Erie 1st mort. (guar. by Penn.R.R.) 6s.	1881 100 @ 102	99 @ 101	
Do with option to be paid in Phil. 6s.	1890 99 @ 101	99 @ 101	
Phil. & Erie genl. mort. (guar. by Penn. R.R.) 6s.	1890 86 @ 87	85 @ 87	
Phil. & Reading genl. consol. mort., 6s.	1911 106 @ 108	106 @ 108	
Do genl. mort., 1874, scrip, 6s.	1897 97 @ 98	97 @ 98	
South & North Alabama bonds, 6s.	1886 88 @ 88	86 @ 88	
St. Louis Tunnel 1st mort. (guar. by the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Co.) 9s.	1888 60 @ 70	60 @ 70	
Union Pacific Railway, Omaha Bridge, 8s.	1896 97 @ 99	97 @ 99	
United New Jersey Railway and Canal, 6s.	1894 106 @ 107	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	
Do do do 6s.	1901 106 @ 107	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2	

Business in the wheat trade has been far from active, but as there is reason to believe that the crop in this country, and in Europe generally, in fact, will be below an average, a firm tone has prevailed and in some instances rather higher prices have been obtained. The crops are now approaching maturity. The weather has been dry during the past fortnight, but the night temperature has been remarkably low for the time of year. The average price of English wheat is now 51s., against 59s. 8d. per quarter last year.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from September 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous years :

	IMPORTS.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Wheat.....cwt.	28,267,395	39,630,140	42,636,363	36,585,621	
Barley.....	12,445,456	8,292,707	12,711,809	16,641,072	
Oats.....	9,827,186	9,867,570	11,614,780	10,155,780	
Peas.....	1,754,69	1,369,099	1,360,604	1,013,841	
Beans.....	2,723,960	3,475,296	2,404,390	3,103,400	
Indian Corn.....	15,101,310	16,767,304	19,715,432	19,345,493	
Flour.....	6,112,938	6,118,354	6,312,512	3,086,340	

EXPORTS.

	cwt.	206,167	2,325,120	650,855	2,902,745
Wheat.....	187,450	235,524	20,810	16,442	
Barley.....	78,848	128,017	20,526	106,592	
Oats.....	18,622	11,569	7,531	10,156	
Peas.....	2,637	2,653	2,638	8,060	
Beans.....	46,481	140,966	47,007	29,787	
Indian Corn.....	56,792	233,328	32,781	82,536	

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by cable, as shown in the following summary :

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities close steady at annexed quotations.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £498,000 during the week.

Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	95	95 1-16	94 13-16	94 9-16	94 11-15
" account.....	95	95 1/2	95 1/2	91 1/2	94 13-16
U. S. 6s (5-20s.) 1865, old, 107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
" 1867.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. 10-40s.....	104 1/2	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
New 5s.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

The quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfort were:

U. S. 6s (5-20s.) 1862	100%	100%	100%
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Prices in this market are lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Flour (Western)....	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
Wheat (Red Wn. spr.)	10 3	10 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
" (Red Winter)"	11 2	11 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
" (White club)"	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	
Corn (W. mixed) $\frac{1}{4}$ quarter	34 6	34 3	33 6	33 6	33 6	33 6	
Peas (Canadian)....	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	43 0	

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Lard and cheese have declined during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef (mess) new $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt....	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Pork (mess) new $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt....	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Bacon (long cl. mid.) $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Lard (American)....	61 6	61 6	61 0	60 0	60 0	59 6
Cheese (Amer'n fine)....	55 0	55 0	54 6	54 6	55 0	54 6

Liverpool Produce Market.—Petroleum, tallow and spirits turpentine are higher, while common rosin is 8d. lower.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rosin (common)....	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 0	5 0	5 0
" (fine)....	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Petroleum (refined)....	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 4
" (spirits)....	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	9 9
Tallow (American)....	43 3	43 3	43 3	43 6	43 6	43 6
Cloversed (Am. red)....	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0
Spirits turpentine....	22 6	22 6	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Compared with last Friday's prices, there are the following changes: An advance of £2 in sperm oil and a decline of 6d. in linseed oil.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Line'd c'ke (obl.)	£10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
Linseed (Calcutta)....	51 6	51 6	51 6	51 6	51 6	51 6
Sugar (No. 12 D' chstd)	on spot, $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt....	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6
Sperm oil....	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Whale oil....	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Linseed oil....	24 9	24 9	24 9	24 9	24 3	24 3

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$8,843,937 this week, against \$4,786,292 last week, and \$5,803,769 the previous week. The exports are \$4,740,139 this week, against \$5,217,651 last week and \$4,325,682 the previous week. The exports of cotton, the past week were 5,019 bales, against 661 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 12, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 13:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.						
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.		
General merchandise...	\$2,506,235	\$2,893,774	\$3,190,361	\$4,806,700		
Total for the week..	\$9,254,668	\$6,970,442	\$5,252,836	\$8,843,937		
Previously reported....	267,91,076	253,543,901	253,293,496	211,690,827		

Since Jan. 1.... \$377,166,341 \$259,514,343 \$258,846,262 \$220,534,764

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending August 17:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.						
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.		
Previously reported....	133,608,371	174,368,984	181,114,873	153,495,650		

Since Jan. 1.... \$138,584,489 \$179,527,124 \$186,611,106 \$158,235,759

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 14, 1875, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

Aug. 9—Brig Sea Bird.....	Porto Cabello....	American gold....	\$45,000
Aug. 10—Str. Dakota.....	Liverpool....	Silver bars....	15,000
Aug. 11—Str. Bothnia.....	Liverpool....	Silver bars....	80,831
Aug. 12—Str. Suevia.....	Hamburg....	American gold....	350,000
	London....	Silver bars....	36,017
		Gold coin....	24,700
		Mexican silver....	25,000
		Silver bullion....	115,000
		Silver bars....	56,900
		Gold bars....	27,459
		Silver bars....	18,000
		Silver bars....	43,500
		Gold bars....	59,500
		American gold....	200,000
		Silver bars....	22,871
		Mexican silver....	18,710

Total for the week..... \$1,273,520

Previously reported..... 59,237,647

Total since January 1, 1875..... \$60,810,167

Same time in— Same time in—

1874. \$39,641,425 1869. \$24,220,964

1873. 39,321,248 1868. 63,238,187

1872. 55,820,441 1867. 39,276,638

1871. 52,877,856 1866. 52,095,131

1870. 42,990,445

Aug. 13—Str. City of Mexico.... Vera Cruz.... Gold coin.... \$16,300

Aug. 14—Str. Andes.... Savanilla.... Gold coin.... 501

Total for the week....

Previously reported....

Total since Jan. 1 1875.

Same time in— Same time in—

1874. \$3,140,451 1870. \$7,582,490

1873. 2,964,763 1869. 9,884,531

1872. 2,819,669 1868. 4,866,820

1871. 7,425,201 1867. 1,743,560

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National Banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week For Deposit. For U. S. Bal. in Treasury. Certificates

ending Circulation. Deposits. Total. Coin. Currency. outstandg.

May 15.... \$379,198,900 16,017,300 \$95,218,100 92,205,153* 3,501,439 20,848,600

May 22.... 350,186,900 15,967,300 95,154,100 92,551,522 3,806,600 20,119,800

June 5.... 373,938,900 15,917,300 94,856,100 88,937,204 3,434,798 19,777,200

June 12.... 378,174,400 15,943,300 94,118,600 83,608,639 3,874,655 19,248,300

June 19.... 376,860,400 15,892,300 93,752,600 77,016,446 4,155,245 19,503,100

June 26.... 376,582,600 15,817,300 93,092,500 70,945,673 3,841,344 18,489,700

July 3.... 315,735,000 15,792,300 91,251,200 69,156,300 3,240,471 23,673,800

July 10.... 375,383,000 15,794,300 91,125,200 69,608,526 2,076,404 23,309,400

July 17.... 374,753,862 18,792,300 90,545,562 66,928,937 2,130,758 23,628,300

July 24.... 374,894,362 18,793,300 90,368,562 66,781,202 2,094,370 23,591,700

Aug. 7.... 374,327,862 18,793,300 90,730,632 71,953,412 2,777,811 22,657,300

Aug. 14.... 374,917,762 18,793,300 93,709,932 70,716,887 3,294,370 19,740,700

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week Notes in Circulation. Received. Distributed. Distributed.

May 15.... 350,459,189 704,200 2,590,366

May 22.... 350,012,329 742,000 2,308,600

June 5.... 350,760,279 695,100 2,908,157

June 12.... 349,527,559 636,300 2,807,157

June 19.... 348,994,474 697,900 3,148,376

June 26.... 349,402,839 690,906 3,462,593

July 3.... 349,285,809 1,62,000

July 10.... 349,765,164 1,985,270

July 17.... 351,613,734 2,000,020

July 24.... 350,764,469 3,060,000

July 31.... 349,835,249 2,639,361

Aug. 7.... 343,937,939 2,863,956

Aug. 14.... 349,205,096 2,245,000

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1875, and for the same period of 1874:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Since Jan. 1, '75.	Same time 1874.		Since Jan. 1, '75.	Same time 1874.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c.—	
China.....	8,370	7,535		Cutlery.....	2,756
Earthenware....	22,816	21,625		Hardware.....	1,999
Glass.....	289,956	265,340		Iron, RR. bars....	19,966
Glassware.....	18,701	21,229		Lead, pigs....	69,011
Glass plate.....	6,692	5,769		Spelter, lbs....	658,617
Buttons.....	4,880	4,271		Steel, lbs....	1,580,419
Coal, tons....	25,576	35,849		Tin, boxes....	58,688
Cocoas, bags....	17,080	18,093		Sugar, hds., tca. & bbls....	651,812
Coffee, bags....	1,083,520	987,426		Sugar, bxs. & bags....	1,267,061
Cotton, bales....	2,869	2,427		Tea....	878,098
Flax.....	6,075	5,973		Tobacco....	761,252
Furs.....	5,571	4,426		Waste....	36,525
Bark, Peruvian....	19,106	21,026		Wines, &c.—	11,024
Bleas, powders....	23,695	17,053		Wines....	117,517
Cochineal....	3,225	3,590		Wool, bales....	34,179
Cream Tartar....	395	329		Articles reported by value—	30,685
Gambier....	7,39				

The Bankers' Gazette.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week: 2,393—National Bank of Slatington, Pennsylvania. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$34,000. Peter Gross, President; William H. Gish, Cashier. Authorized to commence business August 11, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have recently been announced:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN P'ABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED. (Days inclusive.)
Railroads.			
Chicago & Alton, pref. and com.....	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 21 to Sept. 1
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.....	5	Sept. 15	...

FRIDAY, August 20, 1875—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—There was a little flurry in London this week over the Eastern question, which caused a decline in Turkish stocks and in some of the other foreign government stocks which are sold in that market, and are decidedly among the "fancies." There was a slight falling off in English Consols and in U. S. bonds, with a subsequent recovery in both.

Money on call is without perceptible change in this market, and 1½ to 3 per cent. is about the range for all good borrowers. In commercial paper business has been dull, and rates have a hardening tendency with the approach of the first of September. Prime paper is quoted at 4½ to 5½ per cent., with some transactions below 4½ on paper which is exceptionally choice.

The statement of the assets and liabilities of Duncan, Sherman & Co., filed this week by the assignee, differs somewhat from the first statement published. The total assets are put at \$2,119,368 and liabilities at \$4,910,013, the former being about 43 per cent. A circular issued by Mr. W. Butler Duncan proposes to give creditors, in consideration of the discharge of the firm from their present obligations, his notes for 33 1-3 per cent of their claims, the notes to be dated July 27 and payable as follows: for 8 1-3 per cent Nov. 27, 1875; for 5 per cent May 27, 1876; for 5 percent Nov. 27, 1876; for 5 per cent May 27, 1877; and for the balance of 10 per cent Nov. 27, 1877. Mr. Duncan further says in his circular: "Notwithstanding this legal discharge, should the realization from the assets exceed the sum which I now propose by way of composition, I undertake to see that the excess shall be distributed to creditors pro rata."

The assets are to be managed by Mr. Duncan under supervision of R. L. Kennedy, Esq., and Geo. W. Duer, Esq.

On Thursday the Bank of England showed a gain for the week of £497,000 in bullion, and left its discount rate unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,073,000 francs in specie.

The last weekly statement of the New York City Clearing House Banks, issued Aug. 14, showed a decrease of \$4,910,000 in the excess above their 25 per cent. legal reserve, the whole of such excess being \$22,160,000, against \$27,070,000, the previous week.

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with 1874 and 1873:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Differences.	Aug. 15.
Loans and dis. \$230,434,800	\$228,541,900	Inc. \$3,107,600	\$279,250,200
Specie.....	16,334,400	13,442,100	Dec. 2,892,300
Circulation.....	18,521,800	18,412,700	Dec. 22,352,000
Net deposits.....	251,462,800	241,083,200	Dec. 3,429,600
Levated tenders.....	73,601,300	70,726,200	Dec. 2,875,100
			66,273,100
			47,540,100

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have been lower this week, particularly on the five-twentieths of 1865. This was chiefly in consequence of the decline in London, where United States bonds were lower, in common with other government loans, including English consols. The sales of new five-twentieths of 1865 were especially free by the foreign bankers here, as it appears that in London they had obtained the idea that this issue would be called in by Secretary Bristow before the 1865s old, which were first negotiated. We have seen an official letter from Secretary Bristow, under date of July 27, stating positively that the United States five-twentieth bonds "will be called in for redemption in the order of their issue," and as the "1865s old" were actually issued before the 1865s new there seems no reason to doubt that they will be first called. As a matter of fact, however, the new issue, with interest payable January and July, are dated July, 1865, while the old, with interest May and November, are dated November, 1865. Both issues are under the same act, and we understand that after the May and November issue had been sold the Treasury wished to change the interest period on the balance of bonds to January and July, and in making this change ante-dated them July, 1865, instead of making them January 1, 1866.

As to the payment in gold of the 1864 bonds, a correspondent in the *Times* gives the following:

These bonds were put upon the market in July, 1864, when the average rate of gold was 257 per cent., and were sold at par in greenbacks (or even less than par, deducting commissions, &c.).

The account appears as follows: \$10,000,000 five-twentieth bonds sold at par in greenbacks, with gold at 257 per cent., brought in gold, about \$3,900,000

On these bonds there has been paid interest six per cent, gold, for eleven years..... \$6,600,000
And the Secretary of the Treasury now proposes to pay in gold the principal..... 10,000,000—16,600,000 leaving the handsome profit on gold of \$12,720,000 to the bondholders.

The United States in war times borrowed at the best rate she could, and now pays in gold according to agreement. There is a close connection between this fact and the circumstance that Europe is now taking our new five per cents at par in gold as fast as they can be furnished, and that there is an excellent prospect of selling our next bonds at 4½ per cent.

When gold was at 285 the State of Massachusetts stood up to the rack and paid gold interest. Her late issue of 5 per cent gold bonds was sold Aug. 13 at a fraction over 100.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	Int. period.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 21.
6s, 1881.....	reg. Jan. & July.	190%	191%	191%	191%	190%	191%	191%	190%
6s, 1881.....	coup. Jan. & July.	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....	reg. May & Nov.	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%	115%
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	reg. May & Nov.	116%	116%	116%	116%	115%	115%	115%	115%
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	reg. May & Nov.	119%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	reg. Jan. & July.	119%	119%	119%	119%	118%	118%	118%	118%
6s, 5-20's, 1865 n. i., coup.	Jan. & July.	119%	119%	119%	119%	118%	118%	118%	118%
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	reg. Jan. & July.	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	reg. Jan. & July.	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%	120%
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....	reg. Jan. & July.	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%	121%
6s, 10-40's.....	reg. Mar. & Sept.	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%	114%
6s, 10-40's.....	reg. Mar. & Sept.	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%
5s, funded, 1881.....	reg. Quarterly.	115%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%
5s, funded, 1881.....	reg. Quarterly.	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%
5s, Currency.....	reg. Jan. & July.	122%	122%	122%	122%	122%	122%	122%	122%

* This is the price bid; no sale was made at the Board.

The range in prices since Jan. 1, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding Aug. 1, 1875, were as follows:

	Range since Jan. 1.	Amount Aug. 1.
Lowest.	Highest.	Registered Coupon.
6s, 1881.....	reg. 118%	5 1/2% \$193,365,850
6s, 1881.....	coup. 118%	8 1/2% June 17 99,370,500
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....	coup. 114% Jan. 2	118% Apr. 13 66,650 49,823,550
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....	coup. 115% Aug. 2	121% Apr. 27 26,303,400 32,689,400
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	coup. 117% July 24	122% June 18 33,792,000 118,742,350
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new, coup.	117% Jan. 8	124% June 17 58,369,400 144,393,700
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	coup. 118% Jan. 9	125% June 25 88,696,150 91,296,610
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....	coup. 118% Jan. 10	125% June 18 14,421,500 28,052,500
5s, 10-40's.....	reg. 118% Mch. 5	118% June 18 141,614,650
5s, 10-40's.....	reg. 118% Mch. 4	119% June 7 52,951,650
5s, funded, 1881.....	coup. 118% Jan. 2	119% June 28 205,341,550 213,464,900
5s, Currency.....	reg. 117% Jan. 4	124% Apr. 24 64,623,512

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Since Jan. 1, 1875.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865, old ..	127%	107%	106%	105% Apr. 22 108% Apr. 9
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	108%	103%	108%	106% June 18 109% May 5
U. S. 5s, 10-40's	106%	104%	104%	103% Feb. 13 107% Aug. 13
New 5s.....	104%	105%	105%	104% Apr. 19 105% Aug. 16

State and Railroad Bonds.—In Southern State bonds Virginias have been the strongest, and advanced sharply over last week on a home demand. Tennessees are still strong, and some prominent parties are credited with being large purchasers. Much confidence is expressed in the Louisiana funding bonds by some parties from that State.

Railroad bonds have only been moderately active in the absence of a large number of investors and moneyed men at the Summer resorts. Prices are well kept up and the best bonds, as a rule, are most in demand. The Northwest gold bonds declined to 87½ but to-day sold up again to 88½.

Daily closing prices of a few leading bonds, and the range since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 32.	Aug. 33.	Aug. 34.	Aug. 35.	Aug. 36.	Aug. 37.	Aug. 38.	Aug. 39.	Aug. 40.	Aug. 41.	Aug. 42.	Aug. 43.	Aug. 44.	Aug. 45.	Aug. 46.	Aug. 47.	Aug. 48.	Aug. 49.	Aug. 50.	Aug. 51.	Aug. 52.	Aug. 53.	Aug. 54.	Aug. 55.	Aug. 56.	Aug. 57.	Aug. 58.	Aug. 59.	Aug. 60.	Aug. 61.	Aug. 62.	Aug. 63.	Aug. 64.	Aug. 65.	Aug. 66.	Aug. 67.	Aug. 68.	Aug. 69.	Aug. 70.	Aug. 71.	Aug. 72.	Aug. 73.	Aug. 74.	Aug. 75.	Aug. 76.	Aug. 77.	Aug. 78.	Aug. 79.	Aug. 80.	Aug. 81.	Aug. 82.	Aug. 83.	Aug. 84.	Aug. 85.	Aug. 86.	Aug. 87.	Aug. 88.	Aug. 89.	Aug. 90.	Aug. 91.	Aug. 92.	Aug. 93.	Aug. 94.	Aug. 95.	Aug. 96.	Aug. 97.	Aug. 98.	Aug. 99.	Aug. 100.	Aug. 101.	Aug. 102.	Aug. 103.	Aug. 104.	Aug. 105.	Aug. 106.	Aug. 107.	Aug. 108.	Aug. 109.	Aug. 110.	Aug. 111.	Aug. 112.	Aug. 113.	Aug. 114.	Aug. 115.	Aug. 116.	Aug. 117.	Aug. 118.	Aug. 119.	Aug. 120.	Aug. 121.	Aug. 122.	Aug. 123.	Aug. 124.	Aug. 125.	Aug. 126.	Aug. 127.	Aug. 128.	Aug. 129.	Aug. 130.	Aug. 131.	Aug. 132.	Aug. 133.	Aug. 134.	Aug. 135.	Aug. 136.	Aug. 137.	Aug. 138.	Aug. 139.	Aug. 140.	Aug. 141.	Aug. 142.	Aug. 143.	Aug. 144.	Aug. 145.	Aug. 146.	Aug. 147.	Aug. 148.	Aug. 149.	Aug. 150.	Aug. 151.	Aug. 152.	Aug. 153.	Aug. 154.	Aug. 155.	Aug. 156.	Aug. 157.	Aug. 158.	Aug. 159.	Aug. 160.	Aug. 161.	Aug. 162.	Aug. 163.	Aug. 164.	Aug. 165.	Aug. 166.	Aug. 167.	Aug. 168.	Aug. 169.	Aug. 170.	Aug. 171.	Aug. 172.	Aug. 173.	Aug. 174.	Aug. 175.	Aug. 176.	Aug. 177.	Aug. 178.	Aug. 179.	Aug. 180.	Aug. 181.	Aug. 182.	Aug. 183.	Aug. 184.	Aug. 185.	Aug. 186.	Aug. 187.	Aug. 188.	Aug. 189.	Aug. 190.	Aug. 191.	Aug. 192.	Aug. 193.	Aug. 194.	Aug. 195.	Aug. 196.	Aug. 197.	Aug. 198.	Aug. 199.	Aug. 200.	Aug. 201.	Aug. 202.	Aug. 203.	Aug. 204.	Aug. 205.	Aug. 206.	Aug. 207.	Aug. 208.	Aug. 209.	Aug. 210.	Aug. 211.	Aug. 212.	Aug. 213.	Aug. 214.	Aug. 215.	Aug. 216.	Aug. 217.	Aug. 218.	Aug. 219.	Aug. 220.	Aug. 221.	Aug. 222.	Aug. 223.	Aug. 224.	Aug. 225.	Aug. 226.	Aug. 227.	Aug. 228.	Aug. 229.	Aug. 230.	Aug. 231.	Aug. 232.	Aug. 233.	Aug. 234.	Aug. 235.	Aug. 236.	Aug. 237.	Aug. 238.	Aug. 239.	Aug. 240.	Aug. 241.	Aug. 242.	Aug. 243.	Aug. 244.	Aug. 245.	Aug. 246.	Aug. 247.	Aug. 248.	Aug. 249.	Aug. 250.	Aug. 251.	Aug. 252.	Aug. 253.	Aug. 254.	Aug. 255.	Aug. 256.	Aug. 257.	Aug. 258.	Aug. 259.	Aug. 260.	Aug. 261.	Aug. 262.	Aug. 263.	Aug. 264.	Aug. 265.	Aug. 266.	Aug. 267.	Aug. 268.	Aug. 269.	Aug. 270.	Aug. 271.	Aug. 272.	Aug. 273.	Aug. 274.	Aug. 275.	Aug. 276.	Aug. 277.	Aug. 278.	Aug. 279.	Aug. 280.	Aug. 281.	Aug. 282.	Aug. 283.	Aug. 284.	Aug. 285.	Aug. 286.	Aug. 287.	Aug. 288.	Aug. 289.	Aug. 290.	Aug. 291.	Aug. 292.	Aug. 293.	Aug. 294.	Aug. 295.	Aug. 296.	Aug. 297.	Aug. 298.	Aug. 299.	Aug. 300.	Aug. 301.	Aug. 302.	Aug. 303.	Aug. 304.	Aug. 305.	Aug. 306.	Aug. 307.	Aug. 308.	Aug. 309.	Aug. 310.	Aug. 311.	Aug. 312.	Aug. 313.	Aug. 314.	Aug. 315.	Aug. 316.	Aug. 317.	Aug. 318.	Aug. 319.	Aug. 320.	Aug. 321.	Aug. 322.	Aug. 323.	Aug. 324.	Aug. 325.	Aug. 326.	Aug. 327.	Aug. 328.	Aug. 329.	Aug. 330.	Aug. 331.	Aug. 332.	Aug. 333.	Aug. 334.	Aug. 335.	Aug. 336.	Aug. 337.	Aug. 338.	Aug. 339.	Aug. 340.	Aug. 341.	Aug. 342.	Aug. 343.	Aug. 344.	Aug. 345.	Aug. 346.	Aug. 347.	Aug. 348.	Aug. 349.	Aug. 350.	Aug. 351.	Aug. 352.	Aug. 353.	Aug. 354.	Aug. 355.	Aug. 356.	Aug. 357.	Aug. 358.	Aug. 359.	Aug. 360.	Aug. 361.	Aug. 362.	Aug. 363.	Aug. 364.	Aug. 365.	Aug. 366.	Aug. 367.	Aug. 368.	Aug. 369.	Aug. 370.	Aug. 371.	Aug. 372.	Aug. 373.	Aug. 374.	Aug. 375.	Aug. 376.	Aug. 377.	Aug. 378.	Aug. 379.	Aug. 380.	Aug. 381.	Aug. 382.	Aug. 383.	Aug. 384.	Aug. 385.	Aug. 386.	Aug. 387.	Aug. 388.	Aug. 389.	Aug. 390.	Aug. 391.	Aug. 392.	Aug.

	Pacific Mail	Lake Shore.	West'n	Chic. & Union.	N'west	Erie	Union Pacific	Ohio & Miss.	Wab.
Aug. 14	12,600	7,700	25,500	4,900	1,300	...	...	600	
" 15	12,700	4,500	35,400	2,900	15,800	800	2,100	...	
" 17	10,900	15,300	34,500	2,500	2,700	800	1,500		
" 18	8,800	10,800	15,500	2,500	2,000	900	1,400	200	
" 19	4,300	7,600	10,700	7,900	6,900	200	2,900	300	
" 20	4,500	25,300	8,400	5,400	1,700	100	1,400	400	

Total..... 53,800 71,100 120,100 26,100 30,300 2,800 9,900 900
 Whole stock 200,000 494,655 927,956 149,020 780,600 287,450 900,000 150,000

The last line in the preceding table shows the total number of shares of each of the stocks, now outstanding, so that it may be seen at a glance what proportion of the whole stock has been turned over in the week.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Aug. 14.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.
W.Y.Cen.&H.R. Harlem.....	104½ 104½	104¾ 104¼	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 104½
Erie.....	15 15½	15½ 15	15½ 15½	15½ 15½	15½ 15½
Lake Shore.....	20 20½	20½ 20	20½ 20	20½ 20	20½ 20
Wabash.....	6½ 6	6½ 6	6½ 6	6½ 6	6½ 6
Northwest.....	42 42½	42½ 42	42½ 42	42½ 42	42½ 42
do Prof.....	55½ 55	55½ 55	55½ 55	55½ 55	55½ 55
Rock Island.....	108½ 108	107½ 107½	108½ 108	108½ 108	108½ 108
St. Paul.....	37 37½	37 37½	38½ 37½	37 37½	37½ 37½
do pret.....	60½ 61	60½ 61	60½ 62	62½ 63	63½ 65½
A&P & P, prei.	134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134	134 134
Oho & Erie.....	109½ 109	109½ 109	109½ 109	109½ 109	109½ 109
Central o: N.J.....	110 110	110 111	110 111	110 111	110 111
Del. L. & West Han. & St. Jon.....	120 120	120½ 120	121 121	121 121	121 121
Union Pacific.....	22½ 22	22 23	23 23	23 23	23 23
J.T. & S.....	73 73	73 73	73 73	73 73	73 73
Col. Chic. & I.C.....	5 5	4½ 4½	4½ 4½	4½ 4½	4½ 4½
West Minn. Tel.....	132 132	126 126	127 127	132 132	131 131
At & T. Tel.....	20½ 21	20½ 21	21 21	21 21	21 21
Quicksilver.....	15½ 16½	15 15	15½ 16	16½ 16	16½ 16
do pret.....	22½ 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22
Pacific Mall.....	83½ 83	83½ 83	83½ 83	83½ 83	83½ 83
Adam Exp.....	103	103	102½ 102	101 101	100½ 100
American Ex.....	57½ 58	55 56	57½ 55	58½ 57½	58 57
United States.....	30 30	30 30	43 43	41 41	41 41
Welt, Fargo.....	13½ 30	7½ 7½	50½ 51	50 50	50 50

"This is the price bid and asked; no sale was made at the Board.

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1874, to this date, was as follows:

		Jan. 1, 1875, to date	Highest	Whole year 1874.
		Lowest	Lowest	Highest
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R.	100	May 28	107½ May 8	95% May 19 105% Mch. 11
Harlem	127½	Jan. 12	188 Apr. 27	118½ Jan. 13 134½ Feb. 18
Erie	124	June 21	35½ Mch. 29	26 Dec. 10 51½ Jan. 15
Lake Shore	57	June 1	80% Jan. 2	67½ June 19 84% Jan. 16
Wabash	47	June 29	21½ Jan. 3	18½ Dec. 29 55½ Jan. 16
Northwest	35½	June 22	48½ Jan. 4	34½ July 15 62½ Jan. 9
do pref.	47½	June 12	63% Jan. 2	51 Sept. 10 73% Feb. 9
Rock Island	100%	May 28	108% Aug. 19	93½ June 19 109½ Feb. 9
St. Paul	98	June 12	40% Apr. 9	9½ May 18 49% Jan. 10
do pref.	51	Mch. 1	64½ Aug. 20	45 May 5 74% Feb. 9
Atlantic & Pacific pref.	11	Aug. 11	18 Apr. 30	10½ Sept. 3 23 Feb. 16
Ohio & Mississippi	18½	Aug. 2	32½ Jan. 2	21½ June 17 36 Jan. 10
Central of New Jersey	105½	Jan. 5	120 Apr. 27	98 Jan. 3 109½ Feb. 10
Del., Lack. & Western	106½	Jan. 4	120 Apr. 27	98 Jan. 3 112½ Feb. 10
Hannibal & St. Jo.	18½	Jan. 22	30½ Mch. 29	22½ Sept. 7 34½ Jan. 12
Union Pacific	36	Jan. 18	75% June 1	23½ June 17 38½ Mch. 30
Col., Chic. & L. C.	3	June 18	9½ Jan. 14	8 Sept. 3 32½ Mch. 30
Panama	110½	Jan. 21	172 Apr. 26	101 Oct. 20 118 Jan. 9
Western Union Tel.	70½	Feb. 7	84½ Aug. 17	68 Apr. 24 83½ Dec. 10
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	18	July 14	29½ Jan. 15	14 Aug. 25 20 Nov. 7
Quicksilver	13	May 14	38½ Jan. 6	22½ April 28 36½ Nov. 24
do pref.	20	July 16	44 Jan. 7	21 June 29 48 Nov. 27
Pacific Mail	30	Feb. 10	45½ Apr. 3	33½ Dec. 21 51½ Sept. 30
Adams Express	98	Jan. 2	210½ Mch. 29	94 Jan. 13 120½ Nov. 13
American Express	50	June 25	65 Jan. 15	58½ Jan. 3 65½ Dec. 1
United States Express	41½	Aug. 11	65 Jan. 11	60 Sept. 28 73 Feb. 9
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75	June 7	92½ Apr. 30	69½ Jan. 5 84 Nov. 30
Railroad Earnings. —The latest earnings obtainable, and				

the totals from Jan. 1 to latest dates, are as follows:

—Latest earnings reported.— Jan. 1 to latest date.

Roads.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Atch., Top. & S. Fe. Month of June	\$104,488	\$101,774	\$75,678	\$74,668
Central Pacific... Month of July.	1,377,000	1,286,940	9,324,000	7,610,903
Chic., Mil. & St. P. Month of July,	842,197	749,215		
Cin. Lafay. & Chic., 1st week of Aug.	6,226	9,671	244,106	263,079
Denver & R. Grande. 2d week of July.	6,623	9,550	188,082	185,107
Illinois Central... Month of July.	702,783	637,454	4,070,071	4,191,309
Indianaian, Bl. & W... 3 weeks of July.	59,115	91,901	645,382	614,594
Indianap. Cin. & Laf. Month of May.	145,893	144,872	681,168	723,753
Intern'l' & Gt. North. Month of July.	71,632	70,495	631,816	641,35
Kansas Pacific... Month of July.	282,665	293,347	1,377,973	1,812,928
Keokuk & Des M... 2d week of Aug.	14,501	17,968	492,062	396,613
Mo. Kansas & Tex... 1st week of Aug.	48,844	58,995	1,501,628	1,734,581
Mobile & Ohio... Month of June.	89,993	120,406	783,335	1,084,270
St. L. Alton & T. H... 1st week of Aug.	10,107	25,838	553,884	711,455
do branches. 1st week of Aug.	7,373	10,446	320,116	298,929
St. L. I. Mt. & South... 1st week of Aug.	55,770	60,591	1,194,159	1,713,849
St. L. & Southeast... Month of July.	67,145	92,820	546,410	691,570
St. Paul & S. City, &c. Month of July.	81,110	68,128	338,480	441,557
Union Pacific... Month of July.	1,034,653	830,143	6,560,427	5,413,776

The Gold Market.—Gold was comparatively steady in the early part of the week, but subsequently became more active and firmer. The apprehension in London on account of the Eastern question, and an advance in exchange here, together with the reported forming of a new clique to lock up gold, had the effect of advancing the price on Thursday to 114 $\frac{1}{2}$. To-day, the condition of affairs is quieter in London, and the rumors that some of the same parties who combined to put gold up on the last speculative movement are now purposing a similar attempt, are not as yet sustained by any definite facts. On gold loans rates this week have generally been higher, but to-day the terms for borrowing were 1 and 2 per cent, and flat. At the Treasury sale of \$1,500,000, yesterday, the total bids amounted to \$2,315,000. Customs receipts of the week were \$2,425,000.

The following table will show the course of gold and operations of the Gold Exchange Bank each day of the past week:

Quotations.						Total	Balances.	
	Open.	Low.	High.	Clos.	ing.	Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Aug. 14....	113½	113½	113½	113½		\$39,965,000	\$2,150,984	\$2,607,459
Monday, ".....	115.....	113½	113½	113½		18,114,000	1,417,760	1,609,490
Tuesday, ".....	117.....	113½	113½	113½		15,198,000	850,988	965,157
Wednesday, ".....	118.....	113½	113½	113½		18,781,000	1,091,443	1,270,057
Thursday, ".....	119.....	113½	114½	113½		25,912,000	1,403,682	1,664,709
Friday, ".....	20.....	113½	113½	113½		26,994,000	1,150,187	1,314,269
Current week.....	118½	116	114½	113½		\$188,997,000	\$.....	\$.....
Previous week.....	113½	112½	114½	113½		146,551,000	693,801	1,109,865
Year to date.....	113½	112½	114½	113½		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

overseas.....	\$ 1 87	\$ 4 92	Five francs.....	\$ 2 92	\$ 4 94
fapoleons.....	3 88	@ 3 92	Francs.....	13 40	@ 19
X Reichmarks.....	4 77	@ 4 82	English silver.....	4 80	@ 4 85
guldens.....	3 90	@ 4 20	Prussian paper thalers.....	70 40	@ 72
gold bars.....	1 90	@ 1 23	Prussian silver thalers.....	70 40	@ 11 34
the gold bars.....	54 dms	@ 54 15 p.m.	Trade Dollars.....	95 90	@ 96
limes and half dimes.....	90	@ 6 90			

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange was weak prior to Wednesday's steamers, and quotations were reduced to 4.86½ and 4.89 for prime long and short sterling, respectively. On Thursday an advance of ½ point was made, chiefly in consequence of the unsettled appearance of affairs and decline in consols at London; to-day, the nominal quotations remained unchanged, while active business was done at 4.86 for 60 days' sterling and 4.89½ for demand. It has not been apparent how far rates were affected by the rumors of another "squeeze" in cash gold. Quotations are as follows:

	Aug. 20.	
	60 days.	3 days.
prime bankers' sterling bills.....	4.86 @ 4.87	4.89 @ 4.89%
London good bankers' do.....	4.88 1/2 @ 4.86	4.88 1/2 @ 4.86
London prime com. ster do.....	4.88 @ 4.85 1/2	4.88 @ 4.85 1/2
Aris (francs).....	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.13 1/2
Antwerp (francs).....	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.13 1/2
Swiss (francs).....	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	5.14 1/2 @ 5.13 1/2
Amsterdam (guilder).	40% @ 40%	41% @ 41%
Lamburg (reichmarks).....	95 @ 95%	96 @ 96%
Frankfort (reichmarks).....	95 @ 95%	96 @ 96%
Bremen (reichmarks).....	95 @ 95%	96 @ 96%
Russian (reichmarks).....	95 @ 95%	96 @ 96%

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.			
	Receipts.		Payments.	
	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
ang. 14.....	\$256,000		\$81,644 73	\$1,190,747 57
16.....	540,000	619,085	63,307,003	\$148,395 25
17.....	469,000	481,484 23	609,415 44	\$336,396 86
18.....	311,000	314,133 39	599,063 05	\$178,774 78
19.....	559,000	5,839,98 39	1,951,174 94	\$45,681 27
20.....	290,000	308,358 49	61,767,573 81	\$69,191 76
				\$825,887 54

Total.....	\$2,425,000	8,115,685 73	7,601,442 64	4,349,785 23	5,835,168 66
Balance, Aug. 13.....	34,379,816 52	60,680,658 10			
Balance, Aug. 20.....	33,145,717 83	62,446,992 08			

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF								
BANKS.	Capital.	Discounts.	Specie.	Tenders.	Legal.	Net	Circula-	tion.
New York.	\$3,000,000	\$11,463,300	\$1,782,500	\$1,310,920	\$9,749,000	\$7,000,000		
Lanhattan Co.	2,050,000	5,376,400	813,500	2,150,190	5,393,200	9,500,000		
Merchants'.	3,000,000	11,100,000	1,517,000	2,337,800	16,112,200	49,300,000		
Manufacturers'.	2,000,000	5,760,000	243,800	1,370,000	5,331,900	40,500,000		
America.	1,500,000	4,050,300	71,700	1,000,000	4,050,300	30,000,000		
Phoenix.	8,000,000	9,663,300	\$11,000	3,937,600	9,967,500	1,200,000		
City.	1,300,000	5,994,500	\$9,700	695,000	8,254,800	\$59,100,000		
Tradesmen's.	1,000,000	5,255,100	\$80,400	2,381,000	5,658,800			
Tulon.	600,000	1,359,400	53,300	553,800	2,399,000	\$8,300,000		
General.	3,000,000	10,000,000	200,000	634,600	1,447,200	8,000,000		
Merchants' Exch'g.	1,000,000	5,783,000	57,500	69,500	5,335,300	4,500,000		
National.	8,200,000	8,325,900	\$26,000	49,000	2,105,100	450,500,000		
Butchers' & Drovers.	900,000	2,250,000	3,000	4,000	1,586,500	1,000,000		
Mechanics & Traders.	600,000	1,945,200	28,300	282,000	1,2,5,700	192,700		
Gresham.	200,000	1,349,300	103,700	965,900	2,700			
Health Manuf.	600,000	1,000,000	407,600	518,000	2,955,900	245,100		
State of N. Y.	300,000	1,160,100	100,000	1,000,000	1,160,100	1,000,000		
American Exch'g.	5,000,000	4,743,200	264,300	1,390,100	1,055,700	883,800		
Commerce.	10,000,000	12,935,100	676,000	2,030,000	9,243,000	680,000		
Broadway.	1,000,000	5,139,300	604,300	3,586,100	9,276,500	1,780,700		
Mercantile.	1,000,000	5,865,800	46,900	783,100	3,374,400	983,300		
Pacific.	4,227,700	4,253,300	184,600	8,700	3,985,800	225,000		
Chatham.	2,000,000	1,383,300	12,500	7,700	1,199,300	1,000,000		
People's.	5,000,000	5,676,000	567,000	5,800	5,886,900	\$19,600		
North America.	50,000	51,700	115,400	651,700	366,900	350,000		
London.	4,12,500	1,376,400	40	25,600	1,153,200	5,500		
Irving.	1,000,000	2,631,200	71,300	489,000	2,340,500			
Metropolitan.	1,000,000	5,478,200	137,400	242,400	2,888,900	277,600		
Citizens.	510,000	2,910,000	32,000	67,000	2,419,000	183,400		
Eastern.	1,000,000	12,562,300	124,700	2,471,300	9,19,000	25,800,000		
Market.	668,000	1,873,000	22,600	38,000	1,695,000	131,400		
St. Nicholas.	1,000,000	2,762,400	23,600	38,100	1,017,200			
Shoe and Leather.	1,000,000	2,469,500	92,20	369,500	1,108,800	600,000		
Conn Exchange.	1,000,000	4,443,100	113,500	746,700	2,278,100	74,000		
Continental.	1,000,000	2,555,200	71,500	1,000,000	1,90,000	4,000		
Oriental.	1,500,000	4,19,100	64,400	828,000	3,427,100	472,400		
Sabine.	300,000	1,000,000	1,000	2,100	1,000	1,000,000		
Marine.	400,000	361,400	85,000	488,000	3,250,000	210,000		
Importers' & Traders.	1,500,000	15,205,500	402,000	5,157,200	17,630,900	477,500		
Bank.	2,000,000	14,14,300	515,200	5,372,000	18,078,200			
Tech. Bank'g Assn.	500,000	1,15,500	39,700	279,500	866,900	285,100		
Grocers'.	500,000	115,300	8,000	182,100	673,400			
North River.	1,00,000	95,400	17,900	141,400	77,400			
East River.	350,000	1,05,200	15,800	135,300	60,000	189,800		
W. & E. M. F.	300,000	1,00,000	1,000	134,000	50,000	50,000		
Fourth National.	5,000,000	19,510,000	493,700	4,669,200	16,141,100	2,114,000		
Central National.	2,000,000	7,365,000	37,000	1,335,000	6,006,000			
Second National.	3,000,000	1,930,000	44,000	424,000	1,705,000	135,000		
Ninth National.	1,500,000	6,764,000	63,300	1,148,100	6,367,500	422,500		
First National.	500,000	5,590,100	217,100	1,635,500	6,970,400	45,000		
Third National.	1,000,000	3,65,600	397,000	4,5,5,600	7,461,000	49,400		
Fourth National.	1,00,000	1,47,500	10,500	62,000	1,000,000	270,000		
Fifth National.	1,000,000	1,00,000	45,500	414,000	949,000	23,000		
New York Co. Nat.	200,000	1,290,000	8,400	248,100	97,070,000	1,083,400	180,000	
American.	1,000,000	4,67,200	161,500	1,381,400	4,67,200			

Total \$31,935,200 \$283,541,900 \$18,442,100 \$70,726,200 \$243,038,200 \$18,412,700
 The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as

loans..... Inc. \$3,107,600 | Net Deposits..... Dec. \$8,429,600
 specie..... Dec. 2,892,300 | Circulation..... Dec. 109,100

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:						
	Legal	Deposits.	Circu-	Aggregat		
	Loans.	Specie.	lation	Clearings		
May 23.	283,600,500	10,634,600	61,022,000	232,247,700	20,163,000	54,257,270
May 24.	231,400,500	10,453,400	58,322,000	228,000,000	19,110,100	48,201,100
June 1.	277,387,500	10,360,000	61,632,500	233,484,500	19,79,500	45,022,137
June 15.	277,387,500	10,063,000	66,322,500	235,163,700	19,566,600	56,122,900
June 19.	275,211,700	11,633,300	68,900,200	238,068,000	19,12,000	43,759,495
June 26.	276,507,500	8,547,000	71,491,500	285,768,000	19,0,4,500	42,461,500
July 3.	279,391,700	7,500,000	78,511,000	245,200,000	18,58,4,000	37,128,500
July 10.	279,391,700	10,397,300	76,261,200	249,400,200	18,58,4,800	37,128,500
July 17.	279,553,300	16,364,000	73,730,500	250,826,500	18,39,1,000	36,845,745
July 24.	277,559,200	17,519,200	75,15,100	252,126,000	18,59,4,000	36,304,884
July 31.	278,907,700	15,737,200	75,534,600	265,06,100	18,5,6,1,000	32,747,761
August 6.	230,434,300	16,354,000	73,601,300	261,461,180	18,51,1,800	36,193,050
August 13.	285,541,900	18,44,100	70,736,200	248,035,270	18,41,2,700	303,255,760

[August 21, 1875.]

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Aug. 16, 1875:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulat.
Atlantic.	\$750,000	\$1,554,500	\$24,900	\$40,700	\$549,300	\$45,500
Atlas.	1,500,000	3,328,200	800	103,600	1,057,600	687,940
Blackstone.	2,000,000	4,583,200	3,820	228,700	1,874,200	815,200
Boston.	1,000,000	2,113,700	3,500	105,400	763,300	583,500
Brown.	300,000	1,985,000	17,700	38,000	870,000	486,000
Broadway.	1,000,000	2,000,000	40,000	40,000	1,000,000	100,000
Central.	500,000	1,943,200	4,200	91,600	546,300	222,40
Columbian.	1,000,000	4,583,200	4,000	163,000	1,028,900	735,700
Continental.	1,000,000	3,119,200	.....	94,900	920,800	532,300
Eliot.	1,000,000	2,505,300	16,500	182,900	738,300	757,100
Everett.	400,000	1,835,000	2,000	80,600	568,700	199,690
Faneuil Hall.	1,000,000	2,891,500	1,300	126,200	1,141,200	459,500
Ferguson's.	800,000	1,816,500	1,300	85,000	543,000	339,500
Globe.	1,000,000	2,042,200	2,000	100,000	700,000	350,000
Hamilton.	750,000	2,753,600	6,000	71,200	622,300	280,700
Howard.	1,000,000	2,3,1,000	4,200	113,700	735,200	444,00
Manufacturers'.	500,000	1,069,500	100	86,000	664,800	183,600
Massachusetts.	800,000	1,536,500	9,900	53,300	655,300	341,500
Maverick.	400,000	2,255,100	6,300	157,000	1,042,200	357,200
Merchants'.	8,000,000	9,293,200	3,700	124,000	1,050,000	849,500
Metropolitan.	260,000	2,700,000	75,000	68,000	4,238,000	1,713,500
Mount Vernon.	200,000	650,600	.....	48,500	27,500	1,300
New England.	1,000,000	2,515,600	18,900	60,900	863,300	177,300
North.	1,000,000	3,193,400	19,100	102,100	697,600	670,600
Old Boston.	2,075,500	45,100	22,300	1,340,200	517,900	.....
Shawmut.	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000	293,000	1,017,000	257,200
Shoe & Leather.	1,000,000	2,191,400	12,500	140,200	935,100	482,000
State.	2,000,000	3,785,300	3,700	138,000	1,030,000	753,000
Suffolk.	1,500,000	8,497,800	11,400	19,300	988,100	715,000
Traders'.	600,000	1,260,000	2,700	166,000	555,600	188,400
Tremont.	3,000,000	3,368,400	89,500	151,600	629,300	627,700
Washington.	750,000	2,000,000	1,700	105,500	581,300	581,300
First.	1,000,000	1,841,800	2,000	299,900	1,76,300	1,76,300
Second (Granite).	1,600,000	4,054,800	102,800	249,000	1,719,400	496,700
Third.	3,000,000	1,125,500	37,400	41,100	56,300	153,300
Fourth.	176,000	229,00	.....	15,000	56,300	20,400
Bank of Commerce.	4,000,000	5,167,100	2,300	428,600	8,610,600	509,100
Bank of N. America.	1,000,000	2,043,800	21,400	243,200	681,100	542,800
Bank of Redemption.	1,000,000	5,40,300	36,400	45,600	1,182,800	635,800
Bank of Republic.	1,300,000	8,166,300	1,600	31,300	1,300,200	882,800
Commonwealth.	1,000,000	10,450,000	10,450,000	2,111,800	304,000	1,000,000
City.	1,000,000	1,381,100	1,200	99,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Eagle.	1,000,000	2,035,000	1,300	251,100	1,23,300	321,800
Exchange.	1,000,000	4,903,200	124,400	383,700	1,734,600	698,300
Hide & Leather.	1,500,000	8,749,700	83,100	198,900	93,900	56,300
Revere.	2,000,000	3,569,700	21,800	52,600	2,267,900	899,300
Security.	300,000	924,500	500	79,600	749,700	150,00
Union.	1,000,000	2,535,870	12,700	180,600	1,135,600	525,100
Webster.	1,500,000	2,748,800	15,700	157,000	1,344,000	441,800

Total. \$50,586,000 \$18,530,700 \$908,100 \$17,850,000 \$32,167,600 \$25,031,900

The total amount "due to other Banks," as per statement of Aug. 16, is \$23,851,100.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans. Increase. \$24,900 Deposits. Decrease. \$88,400 Specie. Decrease. 137,600 Circulation. Increase. 92,400 Legal Tenders. Increase. 1,300.

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
July 19.	132,356,000	1,791,400	5,216,400	53,595,300	25,168,120
July 26.	151,253,900	1,538,700	8,95,500	52,870,300	24,941,000
Aug. 2.	131,354,400	1,098,000	8,968,500	52,285,700	24,887,000
Aug. 9.	131,354,400	1,46,700	5,718,600	53,650,000	24,9,9,00
Aug. 16.	133,530,700	206,100	8,715,300	52,767,600	25,001,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Aug. 16, 1875:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
July 19.	1,000,000	\$53,10,000	\$90,000	\$1,402,000	\$4,093,000
July 26.	1,000,000	4,972,000	27,000	1,123,000	8,691,000
Aug. 2.	2,000,000	6,234,700	95,700	5,442,500	1,900,000
Aug. 9.	2,000,000	1,019,000	20,000	5,48,000	1,713,000
Aug. 16.	2,000,000	2,155,300	6,700	591,800	1,59,200
Bank N. Liberties.	500,000	2,919,000	1,000	2,000	1,24,000
Southwark.	250,000	1,493,295	4,932	65,554	1,615,744
Kensington.	250,000	1,016,076	.....	206,040	714,983
Penn.	500,000	1,303,314	5,000	206,376	952,457
Western.	400,000	2,314,128	39,223	549,543	2,525,616
Manufacturers'.	1,000,000	2,574,000	2,000	192,000	1,513,000
Bank of Commerce.	250,000	1,735,300	506	285,472	651,828
Girard.	1,000,000	3,820,000	10,000	300,000	535,000
Tradesmen's.	1,000,000	1,526,000	7,000	284,000	1,155,000
Consolidation.	800,000	1,194,137	1,500	201,077	772,349
City.	400,000	1,62,83	.....	91,604	1,047,246
Commonwealth.	300,000	831,000	.....	621,000	213,000
Corn Exchange.	1,000,000	2,928,000	5,815	948,000	2,933,000
First.	300,000	4,515,000	13,000	321,000	257,000
Third.	1,000,000	4,515,000	13,000	3,810,000	77,000
Sixth.	150,000	950,346	.....	369,000	157,361
Seventh.	250,000	580,000	.....	139,000	473,000
Eighth.	275,000	1,138,000	.....	10,000	46,000
Central.	750,000	4,540,000	12,000	866,000	4,207,000
Bank of Republic.	1,000,000	2,309,000	6,000	855,000	1,013,000
Security.	250,000	110,000	.....	119,000	469,000

Total. \$16,485,000 \$61,999,591 \$314,672 \$14,573,026 \$49,893,912 \$10,973,305

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans. Inc. \$23,666 Deposits. Inc. \$31,455 Specie. Dec. 58,232 Circulation. S. 8,507 Legal Tender Notes. Dec. 96,098

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
July 19.	61,314,919	30,343	14,901,163	50,26,691	10,924,713
July 26.	61,411,924	272,540	15,037,328	50,259,083	11,032,548
Aug. 2.	61,315,925	235,719	14,901,582	50,263,715	10,987,007
Aug. 9.	61,975,223	40,414,914	16,681,128	49,99,368	10,982,312
Aug. 16.	61,999,591	346,672	14,572,026	49,693,913	10,973,505

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask
BOSTON.					
Maine 6s.	104	104½	Vermont & Mass., 1st M. 6, '88.	100	101
New Hampshire 6s.	104½	104¾	STOCKS.	.....	.....
Vermont 6s.	.....	.....	Boston & Albany stock.	137½	137¾
Massachusetts 6s. Gold.	111	111	Boston & Lowell stock.	71½	72
Boston 6s. Currency.	107	107	Boston & Providence.	117	118
do 5s. Gold.	105½	105¾	Concord.	117	118
Chicago Sewerage 7s.	0	0	Connecticut River.	131	134
do Municipal 7s.	103	103	Concord.	130	132
Aitch. & Topeka 1st M. 7s.	67½	67¾	Connecticut River.	131	134
do land gt. 7s.	35	35	Conn. & Massachusetts, pl.	55	57
do land inc. 12s.	94	95	Kent (Mass.).	57½	58
Boston & Albany 7s.	111	111	Kent (New Hampshire).	54	55
Boston Maine 7s.	104½	105	Fitchburg.	129	129½
Burlington Mo. Neb. 8s. 1894	101½	102	Portsmouth.	130	131
Eastern Mass. 7s. 1883.	94	95	Nashua & Lowell.	130	131
Ind. Cin. & Laf. 7s. 1869.	94	95	Northern of New Hampshire.	130	131
do equipment 10s.	104	105	Norwich & Worcester.	129	130
do funded debt 7s.	95	96	Ogden & L. Champion.	129	130
Ogdensburg & Lake Ch. 5s.	.....	.....	Old Colony.	114	115
Old Col. & Newport Bus. 7. 77.	.....	.....	Port. & South.	130	131
Vermont's 1st M. 7s. 1, 88.	2	4	Portland & Portsmouth.	107½	108
do 3d Mort. 7. 1891.	2	4	Portland & Lawrence.	130	131
Vermont & Can., new. 8s.	.....	.....	Rutland common.	130	131
Wutland & Lawrence.	104½	105	St. Paul & Milwaukee.	130	131
Wutland common.	104	105	St. Paul & St. Louis.	130	131
do preferred.	15	19	Vermont & Canada.	30	30
Vermont & Massachusetts.	96½	97	Vermont & Nashua.	110	110

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, Etc.—Continued.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask
PHILADELPHIA.					
STATE AND CITY B					

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.						
State Bonds.																	
Alabama 6s, 1883.....	100	100	Railroad Bonds. (Stock Exchange Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	Tol. & Wabash, 1st m. extend.	83	83	Owego & Rome 7s, guar.	90	100						
do 5s, 1886.....	100	100	Albany & Schenectady 7s, 2s.	110	111	do 1st m. St. L. div.	80	80	Pearl, Peck & J. M. more.	20	20						
do 8s, 1886.....	100	100	do 2d do	106	106	do 2d mort.	50	50	Pearl & Rock I. 7s, gold.	42	47½						
do 8s, Mont. & Ent. R.	100	100	Boston, Hartf. & Erie, 1st mort.	24	25	do equipment's bds.	30	30	Port Huron & L. M. 7s, gld. end	20	25						
do 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.	100	100	do 2d do	24	25	do con. convert.	26	32½	do 7s, gold.	do	do						
do 8s, ... of 1892.....	100	100	Bur., C. Rapids & Minn. 1st 7s, g.	80	80	Pullman Palace Car Co. stock.	93	94	Pullman Palace Car Co. stock.	93	94						
Arkansas 6s, funded.....	30	30	Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1st m.	80	80	Rockford & I. B. 8s, 4th series	92	94	Rockford & O. & W. 1st 7s, gld.	40	40						
do 7s, R. & Ft. S. Is.	14	14	Chicago & Alton sinking fund.	100	100	Rome & Watertown 7s.	92	94	Rondout & Oswego 7s, gold.	40	40						
do 7s, Memphis & L. R.	14	14	do do ex'nt up	103	103	Lafayette, Bl'n & Miss., 1st m.	61	61	Six City & Pacific 6s.	60	60						
do 7s, Mich. & E. N. O.	14	14	Joliet & Chicago, 1st mort.	103	103	South Pacific 6s, gold.	81½	81½	South Pacific Minn. construc. 8s.	40	55						
do 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	14	14	do do income.	103	103	St. Jo. & C. Bl. 1st mort. 10s.	80	80	St. Jo. & C. Bl. 1st mort. 10s.	80	90						
California 7s, large bonds.....	110	110	Joliet & Chicago, 1st mort.	103	103	do do 8s, gld. W. D.	15	20	St. Jo. & Den. C. 8s, gld. W. D.	15	20						
Connecticut 6s.....	100	100	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	do do 8s, gld. E. D.	25	30	Sandusky, Mans. & Newark 7s.	81	81						
Georgia 6s, ... bonds.....	100	100	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	St. Louis, Vandalia & T. H. 1st.	95	100	St. Louis, Vandalia & T. H. 1st.	95	100						
do 6s, endorsed.....	100	100	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	St. L. & So'ern 1st 7s, gold.	46	46	St. L. & So'ern 1st 7s, gold.	46	46						
do 7s, gold bonds.....	100	100	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	Southern Central of N. Y. 7s.	75	75	Southern Central of N. Y. 7s.	75	75						
Indiana 6s, coupon, 1877.....	101	101	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	Union & Logansport 7s.	70	70	Union & Logansport 7s.	70	70						
do do War loan.....	101	101	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	Union Pacific, So. branch, 6s, g.	50	50	Union Pacific, So. branch, 6s, g.	50	50						
Kentucky 7s.....	102	102	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	Walkill Valley 1st 7s, gold.	40	40	Walkill Valley 1st 7s, gold.	40	40						
Louisiana 6s, ... bonds.....	35	35	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	West Wisconsin 7s, gold.	70	70	West Wisconsin 7s, gold.	70	70						
do do new bonds.....	35	35	Long Island RR, 1st mort.	107	107	Wisconsin Valley 8s	70	70	Wisconsin Valley 8s	70	70						
do do new floating debt.....	35	35	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	Southern Securities. (Brokers' Quotations.)											
do 7s, Penitentiary.....	35	35	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	STATES.	Bid.	Ask.	CITIMES.	Bid.	Ask.						
do 8s, levee bonds.....	35	35	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	Texas 6s, 1877, ex int.	90	92½	Atlanta, Ga., 7s.	70	78						
do 8s, do 1875.....	10	10	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 6s, 1881-2, ex int.	50	55	Augusta, Ga., 7s, bonds.	70	78						
Michigan 6s, 1875-79.....	103	103	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 7s, 1881-2, ex int.	95	100	Charleston stock 6s.	54	56						
do 7s, 1890.....	104	104	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 10s, pension, ex int	95	100	Charleston, S. C., 7s, F. L. bds.	65	70						
Missouri 6s, due in 1875.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	COLUMBIAS.	Bid.	Ask.	Columbia, S. C., 7s, bonds.	70	78						
do do 1876.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 10s, pension, ex int	95	100	Columbus, Ga., 7s, bonds.	70	78						
do do 1877.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 10s, pension, ex int	95	100	Lynchburg 6s.	75	85						
do do 1878.....	101	101	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 10s, pension, ex int	95	100	Macon 7s, bonds.	70	78						
Funding bonds due in 1894-5.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 10s, pension, ex int	95	100	Mobile 5s, (coupa. on).	30	40						
Long bds. due '81 to '91 incl.....	102	102	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, (coupa. on).	35	45	Montgomery 8s.	65	65						
Asylum or Univ., due 1892.....	102	102	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	70	70	Nashville 6s, old.	70	70						
Han. & St. Joseph, 1st mort.	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	New Orleans 5s.	42	48						
do do 1876.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	do 8s, (coupa. on).	35	45						
do do 1886.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Montgomery 8s.	65	65						
do do 1890.....	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Nashville 6s, old.	70	70						
North Carolina 6s, old, J. & J.	21	21	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	New Orleans 5s.	42	48						
do A. & O.	21	21	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	do 8s, (coupa. on).	35	45						
N. C. RR.	50	50	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Mobile 5s, (coupa. on).	30	40						
do A. & O.	50	50	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Montgomery 8s.	65	65						
do coup off. J. & J.	50	50	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Nashville 6s, old.	70	70						
do do 1877.....	50	50	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	New Orleans 5s.	42	48						
Funding act. 1886.....	10	10	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	do 8s, (coupa. on).	35	45						
do 1888.....	10	10	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Montgomery 8s.	65	65						
New bonds, J. & J.	10	10	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Nashville 6s, old.	70	70						
Special tax, Class 1.	12	12	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Richmond 6s.	83	85						
do Class 2.	6	6	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Savannah 7s, old.	87	91						
do Class 3.	6	6	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	do 7s, new.	86	90						
Ohio 6s, old, J. & J.	100	100	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	Wilmington, N. C., 6s, gold.	86	90						
do 6s, 1881-2.....	104	104	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	do 8s, gold.	86	90						
Rhode Island 6s.....	104	104	Miscellaneous List. (Brokers' Quotations.)	Bid.	Ask.	do 8s, old.	81	84	RAILROADS.	Bid.	Ask.						
South Carolina 6s.....	23	34	Morris & Essex, 1st mort.	114	114	ATLANTA & CHATTANOOGA.	Bid.	Ask.	ATLA. & CHATT. 1st m. 8s, end.	15	25						
do Jan. & July.....	23	31	do 2d mort.	105	105	ATLA. & TENN. 1st mort. 7s.	42	42	ATLA. & TENN. 1st mort. 7s.	42	42						
do A. & O.	50	50	do 3d mort.	105	105	ATLA. & TENN. 2d mort. 7s.	42	42	ATLA. & TENN. 2d mort. 7s.	42	42						
do coup off. J. & J.	50	50	do 4th do	105	105	ATLANTIC & GULF, consol.	65	70	ATLANTIC & GULF, consol.	65	70						
do do 1877.....	50	50	do 5th do	105	105	ATLANTIC & GULF, stock.	65	70	ATLANTIC & GULF, stock.	65	70						
Funding act. 1886.....	10	10	do 6th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH.	Bid.	Ask.	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do 1888.....	10	10	do 7th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
New bonds, J. & J.	10	10	do 8th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
Special tax, Class 1.	12	12	do 9th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do Class 2.	6	6	do 10th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do Class 3.	6	6	do 11th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
Tennessee 6s, old, J. & J.	33	33	do 12th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do ex coupon.....	33	33	do 13th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do new series.....	33	33	do 14th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
Texas 10s, of 1870.....	104	104	do 15th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
Virginia 6s, old.....	39	39	do 16th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
Illinois 6s, old.....	39	39	do 17th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1871.....	39	39	do 18th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1872.....	39	39	do 19th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1873.....	39	39	do 20th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1874.....	39	39	do 21st do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1875.....	39	39	do 22nd do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1876.....	39	39	do 23rd do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1877.....	39	39	do 24th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1878.....	39	39	do 25th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1879.....	39	39	do 26th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1880.....	39	39	do 27th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1881.....	39	39	do 28th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1882.....	39	39	do 29th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1883.....	39	39	do 30th do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1884.....	39	39	do 31st do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1885.....	39	39	do 32nd do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1886.....	39	39	do 33rd do	105	105	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75	CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH 6s, end.	70	75						
do do 1887.....	39	39	do 34th do														

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDENDS.			PRICE.		
	Par	Amount.	Periods.	1873	1874	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd
Marked thus (*) are not National.		3,000,000	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	155	120
America*.	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	8	July 1, '75	.5	120	100
American Exchange.	100	250,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	120	100
Battery.	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	24	July 1, '75	12	100	100
Bull's Head*.	10	300,000	Q. F.	16	Mch. 1, '75	.5	100	100
Butchers & Drovers.	25	800,000	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	130	100
Central.	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.4	100	100
Chatham.	25	450,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Cochran.	100	300,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Citizens'.	25	63,000	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
City.	100	1,000,000	Q. F.	20	Aug. 2, '75	.5	100	100
Commerce.	100	10,000,000	J. & J.	8	July 6, '75	.5	125	100
Continental.	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	4	July 6, '75	.4	95	100
Corn Exchange*.	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	Aug. 2, '75	.5	134	100
Currency.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	22	July 1, '75	.4	100	100
Dry Goods*.	25	850,000	J. & J.	7	May 1, '75	.5	100	100
East River.	25	250,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.4	115	100
Eleventh Ward*.	25	240,000	J. & J.	7	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Fifth.	100	150,000	Q. J.	14	July 1, '75	.5	125	100
First.	100	500,000	Q. J.	15	Ja. 2, '75	.5	200	100
Fourth.	100	5,000,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Fulton.	50	1,500,000	M. & N.	10	July 1, '75	.5	130	100
Gardiner.	50	1,500,000	A. & O.	8	Feb. 1, '75	.5	100	100
German American*.	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	8	May 1, '75	.5	100	100
German Exchange*.	100	240,000	M. & N.	7	May 1, '75	.5	100	100
Germany*.	100	200,000	M. & N.	10	May 1, '75	.5	100	100
Greenwich*.	25	200,000	M. & N.	20	May 1, '75	.10	100	100
Grand Central*.	25	100,000	M. & N.	10	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Grocers.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	90	90
Hudson.	100	1,000,000	Q. F.	10	July 1, '75	.5	90	90
Harlem*.	100	1,000,000	M. & S.	8	Mo. 1, '75	.5	100	100
Importers & Traders*.	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	14	July 1, '75	.5	196	100
Irving.	30	500,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	130	100
Island City.	50	10,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Leather Manufacturers.	100	800,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Lionard.	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	7	Fe. 12, '75	.85	100	100
Metastone & Build.*	100	4,000,000	F. & A.	10	Aug. 10, '75	.5	100	100
Manhattan*.	25	9,500,000	J. & J.	4	July 1, '75	.5	130	100
Marine.	100	300,000	M. & N.	10	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Market.	100	400,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Mechanics Ass'n.	25	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	142	100
Mechanics & Traders*.	25	600,000	M. & N.	10	May 1, '75	.5	100	100
Mercantile.	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	9	May 1, '75	.5	100	100
Merchants.	50	3,00,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	121	100
Merchants' Ex.	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	6	July 1, '75	.4	104	100
Metropolis*.	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	95	95
Metropolitan.	100	4,000,000	J. & J.	10	July 10, '75	.5	138	100
Metrop' Hill*.	100	300,000	F. & A.	10	Aug. 10, '75	.5	100	100
Messas*.	100	1,000,000	A. & O.	4	Aug. 1, '75	.5	100	100
New York.	100	8,000,000	J. & J.	10	May 1, '75	.5	136	100
New York County.	130	200,000	J. & J.	14	Jan. 2, '75	.5	100	100
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	100	500,000	J. & J.	6	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
N. Y. Gold Exchange.	100	500,000	J. & J.	5	May 1, '75	.5	121	100
North.	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	8	Jan. 2, '75	.5	90	90
North America*.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	95	95
North River*.	100	400,000	J. & J.	7	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Oriental*.	25	300,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Pacific*.	50	422,700	Q. F.	12	Aug. 2, '75	.8	180	100
Park.	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	145	100
Peoples*.	25	412,500	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	140	100
Phoenix.	20	1,800,000	J. & J.	7	July 1, '75	.5	95	100
Print.	100	200,000	F. & A.	3	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
Republic.	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	4	July 1, '75	.5	100	100
St. Nicholas.	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	3	Aug. 9, '75	.5	110	100
Seventh Ward*.	100	300,000	J. & J.	6	Jan. 2, '75	.5	100	100
Second.	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	July 1, '75	.5	170	100
Shoe and Leather.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.6	155	100
Sixth.	100	200,000	J. & J.	9	Jan. 2, '75	.5	100	100
State of New York.	100	2,000,000	M. & N.	8	May 10, '75	.4	100	100
Tenth.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	145	100
Third.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	July 1, '75	.5	140	100
Trademen's.	40	1,000,000	M. & N.	11	May 1, '75	.5	140	100
Union.	50	1,500,000	M. & N.	10	May 1, '75	.5	147	100
West Side*.	100	200,000	J. & J.	8	July 1, '75	.5	100	100

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, Broker, 47 Exchange Place.]

GAS COMPANIES.	Par	Amount.	Periods.	Rate	Last dividend.	Bid.	Askd
Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25	2,000,000	Q. F.	5	July, '75	245	250
Citizens' Gas Co. (Bklyn.)	20	1,200,000	Q. F.	2½	July, '75	132	132
do certificates.	300,000	A. & O.	4	Apr., '75	101	101	101
Harlem.	50	1,000,000	F. & A.	4	July, '75	131	131
Jersey City & Hoboken.	50	386,000	M. & N.	3½	July, '75	170	170
Manhattan.	50	4,000,000	J. & J.	5	July, '75	295	295
do certificates.	2,000,000	M. & S.	5	McL. 9, '75	156	156	156
do b.b.s.	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	106	106	106	106
Mutual, N. Y.	100	5,000,000	Q. F.	2½	July, '75	103	103
Nassau Brooklyn.	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	4	July, '75	125	125
do scrips.	900,000	M. & N.	4	100	100	100	100
New York.	100	10,000,000	Q. F.	5	May, '75	190	190
People's (Brooklyn).	10	1,000,000	M. & S.	3½	July, '75	98	100
do bonds.	300,000	F. & A.	4	July, '75	100	105	105
Westchester County.	50	450,000	J. & J.	4	July, '75	100	105
Certificates.	300,000	J. & J.	4	70	80	80	80
Williamsburg.	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	5	July, '75	189	189
do scrips.	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	102½	102½	102½	102½
Blecker St. & Fulton Ferry stock.	100	900,000	J. & J.	7	1880	—	—
Broadway & Seventh Ave. stock.	200	644,000	J. & J.	7	1880	—	—
Brooklyn City stock.	2,100,000	J. & J.	3	July, '75	71	72	72
Brooklyn & Hunter's Park stock.	1,600,000	J. & D.	7	1884	92½	93	93
Brooklyn & Hunter's Park stock.	1,000	2,000,000	Q. F.	3	May, '75	190	190
do.	500,000	J. & A.	7	1882	65	65	65
Christopher & Tenth Street stock.	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	1887	85	85
Coney Island & Brooklyn 1st mort.	100	307,000	J. & J.	7	1877	46	46
Long Dist. E. B. & Battery stock.	100	750,000	M. & N.	4	May, '75	100	100
do first mortgage, cons't.	100	1,200,000	Q. F.	2	May, '75	85	85
Eighth Avenue stock.	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	July, '75	155	155
1st mortgage.	100	203,000	J. & J.	7	July, '75	155	155
13d St. & Grand St. Ferry stock.	100	750,000	A. & O.	7	1873	100	100
1st mortgage.	100	2,00,000	A. & O.	7	1873	100	100
Central Cross Town stock.	100	560,000	M. & N.	5	1888	65	65
do.	200,000	M. & N.	5	1888	65	65	65
Ninth Avenue stock.	100	700,000	M. & N.	5	1888	85	85
1st mortgage.	100	167,000	J. & J.	1	July, '75	35	35
Second Avenue stock.	50	1,099,500	Q. F.	2	July, '75	100	100
1st mortgage.	100	350,500	J. & D.	7	1877	100	100
2d mortgage.	100	200,000	F. & A.	7	1876	100	100
3d mortgage.	100	150,000	A. & O.	7	1885	100	100
Coca. Convertible.	100	359,000	M. & N.	7	1888	85	85
8th Avenue stock.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	1890	210	210
1st mortgage.	100	2,000,000	Q. F.	2½	July, '75	100	100
1st mortgage.	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	7	1890	100	100
Twenty-third Street stock.	100	600,000	M. & N.	7	July, '75	96	100
10th & 14th.	1100	120,000	M. & N.	7	....	100	100

This column shows last dividend or stocks, also date of maturity of bonds.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	NET SUR. PLUS, JAN. 1 ST , 1875.	DIVIDENDS.			PRICE.		
			Par	Amount.	1871	1872	1873	1874
Adriatic.	25	200,000	22½	7	10	3½	10	75
Atma.	100	200,000	24,339	10	17</td			

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The "Investors' Supplement" is published regularly on the last Saturday of each month, and furnished to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Rutland Railroad Company.

The president in his report says: "The circumstances or condition of affairs that led to the suggestion of consolidating the Rutland, Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada railroads, were called to your attention at our last adjourned annual meeting. A consolidation of these roads upon fair and equitable terms was contemplated. This, for a time, quieted contending interests, and resulted in a preliminary agreement (herewith submitted), constituting a basis of consolidation, and promised a successful issue. Such, we have no doubt, would have been the result, had the project been immediately pursued and the exact condition of the receivership ascertained and determined, as from the outset it was understood that it should be."

* * * * "At present the receivers and managers (of the Central Vermont) are withholding all rent from this corporation. The amount withheld and now due us is \$281,610 63. Of this amount there is held by the Connecticut river and Cheshire roads about \$140,000, which will in due time, in all probability, be paid into your treasury. This violation of contract has led, under advice of counsel, to a demand, in writing, for the possession of your property and leased roads, which was authorized by a vote of your directors, passed June 18, and the taking of steps for the collection of rents due. Nothing will be left undone to protect your interests in this respect. It has been remarked that the outstanding contracts of the receivers and managers, upon which these great losses were accruing, could have been cancelled. Your board had by its votes, (herewith submitted), of December 13, 1874, and May 13, 1875, offered to accept the surrender of the Rutland road and its leased lines, and to cancel the contract under the terms thereof. The offer was made subject to the approval of the stockholders. The proposition not having been accepted, you have not been called together for definite action."

At the annual meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, the directors of this company, on the 18th of June, 1875, by vote, directed a demand made upon said receivers, for a surrender of said road and property for the reasons set forth in said vote;

Resolved, That the action of our board of directors aforesaid is hereby approved and confirmed; That they be and they are hereby instructed to take and pursue all legal measures to recover the road and the rent due this company, and for rendering effectual the securities given therefor, as well as to recover all damage sustained, or that may be hereafter sustained, by this company in consequence of the breach of the terms of said lease by said receivers.

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 1, 1875.

CREDIT.

Capital stock, common	\$2,479,700 00
Capital stock, preferred	4,168,700 00
Bills payable	646,015 45
Dividend scrip outstanding	347,584 68
Equipment bonds, 7 per cent.	500,000 00
Equipment bonds, 8 per cent.	500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, 8 per cent.	1,183,000 00
Coupons of 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. bonds unpaid	2,133 00

Total

\$9,832,253 63

DEBIT.

Rutland & Burlington Railroad second mortgage bonds paid	\$1,190,500 00
Coupons and interest on same	1,25,930 00
First mortgage bonds paid	1,780,900 00
Coupons and interest	2,343,733 38
Real estate	116,775 87
Construction account	2,646,957 91
Addison railroad balance	143,965 63
Sundry accounts, balances due	289,910 53
Securities and cash	193,530 34

Total

\$9,832,253 63

THE INCOME AND RECEIPTS ARE FOR

Rent collected	\$549,304 04
First mortgage bonds sold	215,300 00
Rent due to 1st July and unpaid	213,877 73

Total

\$978,481 77

THE DISBURSEMENTS ARE FOR

Dividend scrip paid	\$223,361 82
Coupons on 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. bonds	249,214 00
Interest account balance	40,598 97
Legal expenses paid	8,007 13
Advertising, stationery, postage, telegraph and sundry expenses	2,119 00
Damages paid for personal injuries	11,669 82
Old claims and final balance in settlement with Cheever & Hart	4,774 26
Salaries in part for two years	19,221 50
Rutland and Burlington first mortgage bonds and interest paid	34,777 96

Total

\$393,644 46

SCRIPT ACCOUNT.

Outstanding January, 1874	\$133,122 50
Three scrip dividends	437,721 00

Total

\$570,846 50

Script redeemed	223,361 92
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Balance outstanding	\$347,584 68
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RENT ACCOUNT.

Balance due and unpaid to January 1, 1874	\$42,184 87
Total rent for eighteen months for Rutland and its leased roads	328,083 94

Total

\$360,967 91

	CREDIT.	
Cash received of Cheshire and Connecticut River Railroads	\$708,398 37	
Due and unpaid, not including interest	271,869 54	
Total	\$980,267 91	
Of the balance on rent accounts, \$48,489 is due to stockholders in the Addison Railroad		J. M. HAVEN, Treasurer.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Bleecker Street (N. Y. City) Railroad.—A suit has been begun by John M. Harlow, the trustee of the first mortgage bondholders of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, to foreclose the first mortgage. The amount of this mortgage is \$700,000, and the company made default in paying the July interest due on it.

Chicago Danville & Vincennes.—Gen. Adna Anderson, receiver of the Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, has filed his report for the months of June and July, showing the following statement:

SUMMARY.

Receipts on account of former receivers	\$33,473 90
Receipts on account of Chicago Danville & Vincennes Railroad	1,093 83
Receipts for earnings for June and July	76,046 00
Total	\$110,613 73
Disbursements on account of former receivers	\$32,237 42
Expenses for June and July	50,950 28
Balance on hand	7,426 03
Total	\$110,613 73

—A circular to bondholders has just been issued by Mr. F. W. Huijdekoper, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, from which the following are extracts:

"Many of you were induced in November and December, 1873, and in the early part of 1874, by false representations of the conditions and liabilities of the C. D. & V. R. R. Co., to fund your coupons into 'Certificates of Indebtedness,' and into 'Convertible Mortgage Bonds.' On June 6, 1874, there had been coupons from 2,497 bonds, out of 4,000, thus funded, and the probability is that very few were funded after that time. Some of you, on the 1st of February last, received payment of the interest warrants on these certificates and bonds, and the company defaulted in its payment to others. The company, on the 1st inst., defaulted in the payment of the whole of the interest warrants due at that date. By the terms of the agreement made between you and the company, and embraced in the certificates, you are entitled to receive back from William R. Fosdick, trustee, the coupons which in funding you originally gave up to him, upon a surrender by you of the Certificate of Indebtedness or of the Convertible Mortgage Bond, which you hold. Your committee would urgently advise you to immediately present your certificate or bond and to demand the return of your coupons, that you may be in the same position in which you were before funding, and in which the holders of bonds are who refused to fund. The committee have tendered a number of certificates to William R. Fosdick, who refused to surrender the coupons for them. All certificates and convertible bonds should be presented to him, that no acquiescence may be given by you to his pretended right to still hold your coupons.

"Should you wish to have this committee attend to the matter for you, you can send your certificates or bond to T. W. Shannon, Treasurer of C. D. & V. R. R. Co's Committee, care of National Trust Company, 261 Broadway, New York."

The circular further states, in substance, that the Court in Chicago very properly refused to allow the receiver to apply earnings to the payment of interest due on the certificates Aug. 1; that the committee has been allowed to intervene in the Fosdick foreclosure suit, and that

"Your committee are endeavoring to obtain a decree of sale at the earliest moment possible, and are using every exertion that you may obtain control of the property, which is the security for your bonds, and which by honest and efficient management will become more adequate security for the bonds. The committee already hold the agreements of about \$1,500,000 of Illinois Division bonds—being about 60 per cent of the whole amount—and of not quite one-half of the bonds of the Indiana Division."

The following note is appended:

"N. B.—The chairman of the committee in June made a personal examination of the Racoon Valley (in which there are about twenty miles of grading done) and of the Brazil coal fields, and he is of the opinion that the completion of that portion of the Indiana Division from Montezuma to Brazil would add largely to the earnings of the road. In a letter from Gen. Anderson, the present receiver, he says: 'I received your letter after your trip through Racoon Valley in Indiana. I am more and more strongly impressed, as I become familiar with the road and region tributary to it, that its extension to the Brazil coal fields is of vital importance, and when that is done its future success is assured.'

"The committee will be glad to receive from you any suggestions which you may have to offer, in regard to re-organization, and the furnishing of the money for the completion of the road to Brazil, and for terminal facilities at Chicago. Address the chairman, at Meadville, Pa."

Chicago & Illinois River.—Morris K. Jesup & Co., in behalf of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, have begun a suit against this company to close their lien on certain first mortgage bonds of the defendants, which they hold as security. The C. & A. company has advanced largely to the Chicago & Illinois River, and received bonds to the par value of \$700,000 as security, and these they now wish to sell, as their advances have not been repaid.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.—The *World* says: "The general mortgage of 1874 upon the property and franchises of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was executed to two of the company's directors as trustees. It appears that some of the directors were opposed to having directors chosen as trustees, and one of the acts of the present board has been to cancel the mortgage of 1874 and execute another in its stead, with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as trustee. Holders of the bonds outstanding under the mortgage of 1874, less than \$1,000,000, can have them exchanged for bonds of the new mortgage."

Chicago & Southwestern.—In the suit brought by the trustees under the first mortgage and the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific company, lessor and guarantor of the bonds, to foreclose the first mortgage on this road, the United States Circuit Court has reached a decision. A decree of foreclosure was ordered to be entered Aug. 3, and an order made appointing E. R. Mason, of Des Moines, Iowa, master to sell the property. The Court refused to allow the petition of the holders of the Atchison Branch bonds against the granting of the decree. These bonds were a first mortgage on the Atchison Branch, and a second lien on the main line, but were not guaranteed by the Rock Island Company, though the holders claimed that they were.

Detroit & Milwaukee.—Mr. C. C. Trowbridge has filed his report for June, closing his accounts as Temporary Receiver. The receipts for the month of June were:

On account of assets.....	\$36,580 40
On account of traffic, etc.	201,149 46
Total.....	\$237,729 86
Liabilities paid off.....	\$146,131 46
Working expenses.....	68,721 37
Balance on hand.....	\$22,870 03

The excess of liabilities over assets, June 30, was \$1,103,905 85, or, deducting \$89,819 43 of assets classed as doubtful, \$1,193,725 31. Since the receiver took charge the liabilities have been reduced \$38,869 80.

Erie Railway.—On petition of Hugh J. Jewett, receiver, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order permitting the execution of a contract whereby the interests of the Erie railway company in Pennsylvania coal lands shall be consolidated with those of the Shawmut company. In the petition the receiver sets out that in 1872 and 1873 the Erie railway company became possessed of all the capital stock of a Pennsylvania coal Co., known as the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., which cost the Erie company \$679,361 70. For them Erie was to pay in all \$1,094,028 90, and has actually paid \$543,697 98, leaving a deficit of \$550,303 97, all of which, except \$6,250, is to be paid in installments, before July 19, 1876, under penalty of a forfeiture of the money already paid. The consolidation is permitted under the provisions of a contract whereby it is provided: (1) That a mortgage is to be executed on the property so united to secure bonds to be issued to the amount of \$4,000,000; the transfer by Mr. Jewett to the consolidated company of the Erie interest, the entire stock of the Northwestern Mining & Exchange company, to wit: 5,000 shares, in exchange for \$1,366,667 of the said mortgage bonds at par, subject to the payment of the balance due on the purchase of the lands of the Northwestern company, amounting to \$544,080 96; the said Shawmut company to receive a certain number of the said mortgage bonds in payment for its interest in the mortgaged premises. (2) The consolidation of the Buffalo Bradford & Pittsburg railroad company, the Pittsburg Buffalo & Rochester railroad company, and the Brandy Camp railroad company, (all of which facilitate the working of the lands,) with a capital stock of such consolidated company amounting to \$4,000,000 in shares of \$100 each, whereof 22,900 shares being a majority of the stock is to be delivered to the Erie railway company, or the receiver. The consolidated company is also to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the said \$4,000,000 of bonds of said Northwestern Mining & Exchange company. (3.) William D. Shipman is appointed trustee to dispose of this \$4,000,000 of bonds. (4) The name to be assumed by this new consolidated company is the Pennsylvania & Erie Coal & Railway company. (5) The proceeds of the bonds, or so much as necessary, is to be used to construct a line of railroad to furnish an outlet to market for the coal, in connection with the roads already named. By this agreement, Mr. Jewett claims, great advantages will be secured to Erie, including an abundant supply of coal for the use of the railway at reasonable rates, and that he will thereby make the best disposition of the stock which Erie at present holds in coal lands, and best serve the interests of the company's stockholders. On the petition and the consent of all parties who have appeared in the suit in which Mr. Jewett was appointed receiver, Judge Westbrook made an order authorizing him to enter into the agreements as prayed for.

—Mr. Jewett, receiver, has filed his accounts from the date of his appointment, May 27, to June 30. He reports that he received as cash on coming into possession of the company's property \$143,622 86, and that at the end of the five weeks he had \$432,402 09 of that kind of items on hand, the total receipts being, including loans, \$3,192,008, and expenditures \$2,759,605 91. The net amount of loans in the same period was \$470,000.

The following notes are appended to the figures showing receipts and payments on certain days, viz.:

June 9. The receipts of June 9 include a loan of \$300,000 from the Marine National Bank, and the payments that of an old loan of \$40,000.

June 11. Payment of \$108,701 25 on account of Buffalo New York & Erie railway rents, and \$105,000 Long Dock rents, and receipts from the Buffalo New York & Erie railway company of \$20,156 50, dividends.

June 15. Loans from the Fourth National Bank of \$300,000,

and from Union Steamboat company of \$30,000, included in receipts.

June 16. Repayment to the Fourth National Bank of \$50,000.

June 25. Loans paid \$10,000.

June 29. Loan from Bank of Commerce, \$150,000, and loan paid \$150,000—a renewal of a note merely.

Hannibal & Central Missouri.—Holders of the coupons due May 1, 1875, are notified that they can receive payment on presentation at the office of W. A. & A. M. White, 63 Broadway.

Memphis City Finances.—The following, from an opinion of Mr. S. P. Walker, attorney for the city, we quote as showing the ground which is taken by the authorities, who decline to recognize the city's liability on certain bonds:

"Of the \$900,000 of paving bonds, authorized June 15, 1867, I think \$400,000 were void, and that the city has an absolute defence against them, good against any holder and under any circumstances. There was never any legislative authority to issue but \$550,000 paving bonds; all issued over and above that amount of the \$500,000 for which there was legislative authority, \$350,000 were issued at par, and there is no defence against them. The balance of this \$500,000 issued below par stands on the same footing with the other bonded and on sale for less."

"Second, by ordinance of September 6, 1866, in Loftland's administration, \$250,000 of funding bonds were authorized to be issued. Under this ordinance only \$147,000 were issued. Thus the matter stood on April 18, 1868, when the ordinance was passed authorizing the one million dollar funding issue. After the passage of the latter ordinance, Leftwich issued \$1,135,000, assuming, it appears, that he had power to make the issue of \$1,000,000, and also to issue the balance of the \$230,000 not issued by Loftland. I strongly incline to think he had no such power; that the authority to issue \$1,000,000 was at the same time a limitation upon his authority. The question ought to be made. If I am right, the \$135,000 overplus issued by Leftwich is void."

Montclair Railway.—The various interests in the Montclair railway have, it is reported, agreed to give control of the property permanently to the first mortgage bondholders at once, instead of waiting for the sale of the road, which is set for Sept. 11. It is necessary to have the approval of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who is the representative of the second mortgage bondholders, and Mr. Hewitt, who is now absent, has been telegraphed to upon the subject, and his approval is expected at an early date.

The basis upon which reorganization will take place, in the event of a consummation of the arrangements now in progress, are substantially as heretofore reported in the CHRONICLE, v. 20 p. 501.

New York & Oswego Midland.—Pending the foreclosure suit John G. Stevens and Abram S. Hewitt, the receivers of the mortgaged property of that road, applied to Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, for injunctions restraining the tax collectors of several towns in this State from selling the property in their hands as such receivers, to satisfy certain State taxes. Temporary injunctions to that effect were granted and remained in force until this week, when the Judge gave a decision dissolving them.

Paris & Danville.—This road is thirty-four and a half miles in length, and upon it there have been issued first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,190,000. The bill sets up, that, since July 1, 1873, the road has defaulted the interest due on its bonds; that the road became, and is, wholly insolvent, and unable to pay its interest on the bonded indebtedness; that the stock has declined in value till the same is substantially worthless; and that the earnings of the road have not been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the same under the present management. The bill also contains the charge that the New York Loan & Trust Company, trustees on the first mortgage, are a foreign corporation, and cannot execute the trust by taking charge of the road in case of default of payment of interest, as required by the terms of the trust deed to do, and are without legal capacity to perform any act by virtue of the trust deed aforesaid. The bill asks that a receiver be appointed, and that the road and its franchises may be sold on a foreclosure.

Judge Davis, at Danville, Ill., August 14, appointed the Hon. James Eads as receiver of the Paris & Danville Railroad.

Rockford Rock Island & St. Louis.—This road was sold in Chicago, Aug. 16, under the decree of foreclosure in the suit of the Union Trust Company of New York. The first bidder was Mr. Charles W. Hessler of New York, who represented the American bondholders. He bid \$300,000. Somebody raised it to \$310,000, and the bidding was brisk up to \$500,000. After that there were only three bidders, and after some competition, 200 miles of road were knocked down to Mr. Osterburg, representing the German bondholders, for \$1,820,000.

—Mr. Hessler says in his circular this week: "We do not advise bondholders to unite with the purchasing clique. We think bondholders will do far better to accept of their pro rata in cash. Bonds numbered from 1 to 5,000 will probably realize about \$140 each, and those from 5,001 to 9,000 about \$45 each."

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.—A despatch of August 17 from St. Paul says that at a recent conference in New York between the chief officers of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and a committee of the Dutch bondholders an agreement was arrived at by virtue of which all pending litigation is withdrawn for a year, and if the agreement is ratified by the principals in Holland, two uncompleted portions of the line will be pushed forward to completion—the connection from St. Paul with the North Pacific Railroad at Brainerd and with the Canadian road now building from Fort Garry to Pembina.

Toledo Wabash & Western.—A circular letter has been addressed to the holders of the seven per cent. equipment bonds of the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company, by B. F. Ham, Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders, asking for a subscription of \$1 for each \$1,000 of bonds held, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the bondholders "under the probable foreclosure of the second consolidated mortgage of said company," and also for the authority to take such steps as the committee may deem advisable for the purpose mentioned.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 20, 1875.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 20, 1875.

There has been some improvement in trade the past week, and increasing indications of a good autumn business. The fall of rain in the Eastern and Middle States has been very great, and much damage has been done by floods to railways, interrupting transportation in all directions. A break in the Erie Canal has also occurred; and these mishaps have operated as a check upon business; still, the general tone in mercantile circles is an improving one, and many circumstances seem to favor an early revival of trade.

The speculation in pork and lard has been fitful, but yesterday there was a sharp decline; mess pork closed at \$21 10 for Sept., and \$21 15 for Oct., and prime steam lard fell off to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Sept., and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for Oct.; the decline in both cases was attributed to the lower market at the West. Bacon and cut meats have been in moderate request at full prices. Beef has remained quiet. Butter has latterly been rather more steady for fine grades, but cheese has remained dull at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. for prime to choice factories. Tallow has advanced to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. To-day, there was some recovery in pork, which closed at \$21 10 for Sept. and Oct., after selling at \$21. Lard opened at 13 11-16c. for Sept., and 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Oct., and advanced 1-16c. on these figures, with other provisions quiet and unchanged.

Kentucky tobacco has ruled firmer but quiet at \$1@10c. for lugs and 12@25c. for leaf; the sales for the week embraced 400 hhd., of which 300 were for export and 100 for consumption. Crop accounts are contradictory. Seed leaf has continued in good demand and firm; the sales embrace: Crop of 1871, 70 cases Connecticut, at 14c., crop of 1873, 60 cases do. at 15c., 100 cases Pennsylvania at 30c., 350 cases State at 7½@17c., 58 cases Wisconsin, at 7½c., 251 cases State, 160 cases Ohio, and 143 cases Connecticut, on private terms; and crop of 1874, 30 cases do., on private terms; also 200 cases sundry kinds at 7@20c. Spanish tobacco has been quiet—prices rather easier; sales 400 bales Havana at 82c.@\$1.

Coffee has been in good demand, and although arrivals have been liberal, prices have advanced fully 1c., and fair to good car- goes of Rio are now quoted at 19@20½c. gold. Java coffee has also been active at higher prices; mats quoted at 27@29c. Rice has been subject to speculative influences, but these have sub- sided at the close, with the return of more favorable weather to the growing crop. Molasses has been dull and prices weak at 37@ 38c. for 50 test. Sugars have been moderately active, and prices about steady; fair refining Cuba 7½@8c., and standard crushed 11½c.

Receipts past week	Hhds.	Boxes	Bags	Melado
Sales past week	8,297	10,338	23,129	707
Stock Aug. 19, 1875	7,113	8,886	2,138	
Stock Aug. 20, 1874	155,806	51,183	183,849	16,374
	133,425	87,238	97,564	1,031

Whiskey has been dull and closes at \$1 23@\$1 24. Linseed oil has ruled lower at 66@88c. in casks and barrels. Crude sperm has been quiet at \$1 50. Crude whale has been in fair demand, with sales of 500 bbls. South Sea on private terms; quoted at 60c. Menhaden lower, at 32c. for prime Sound, and 33c. for Maine oil. Fish have been in fair demand and steady. Hides have ruled firmer and fairly active; dry Central American sold at 20c. gold, and city slaughter ox at 10c. currency.

The market for ocean freights became
the next day

The market for ocean freights has not been very active during the past week; berth room, in fact, has been rather quiet, and rates show a material falling off; charters, however, are without further decline, although the tone is not over and above steady. Late engagements and charters include: Grain to Liverpool by steam, 8@\$4d.; flour, 2s. 3d.; provisions at 35s. @3s. 6d.; flour to London by sail, 2s. 6d. @2s. 7½d.; refined petroleum to Liverpool, 5s. do.; do. to the Baltic, 6s.; naphtha to London, 5s. 6d.; case oil to Corunna, 27½c. do. to Catania, 27½c., both gold. To-day, there was only a moderate business, but rates were about steady. Grain to Liverpool by steam, 8@\$4d., and cheese at 37s. 6d.; grain to Glasgow by steam, 7½@\$4d.; flour to London by sail, 2s. 6d.; grain by steam to London, 8d.; refined petroleum to Cronstadt, 6s.; do. to the Baltic, 5s. 9d. @6s.; do. to Hamburg or Bremen, 4s.; naphtha to London, 4s. 9d.; case oil to Yokohama at 52½c., gold.

There have been only small sales in the market for rosin, but quotations remain about steady, with a slightly improved demand at the close; common to good strained, \$1 65@1 70. Spirits turpentine has been generally quiet, but unchanged, at 31½@32c. Refined petroleum remained steady, until at the close, when a decline took place consequent upon the continued quietude and the failure of a large exporting house. This resulted in a slightly better business; spot delivery quoted at 11½c., with 12,500 bbls. early September sold at 11½c. Crude, in bulk, also is quiet, but unchanged at 5½@5¾c. Ingot copper is firmer, with late sales of 250,000 lbs. Lake at 23½c. cash. In American pig iron there was a reported sale of 4,500 tons at Philadelphia, on private terms; spot quoted at \$26@27. Scrap is scarce and firmer; sales 900 tons wrought at \$30 50@\$32.

187

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.
 The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1875, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show *total values*, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

Article	Quantity	Value
Wine	1,374	\$1,374
Sugar	2,321	2,321
Cotton	1,650	1,650
Iron	1,738	1,738
		1,936
		313
		2,203
		645
		644
		32
		198
		2
		187

[August 21, 1875.]

For Imports of Leading Articles see page 179.**Receipts of Domestic Produce.**

The receipts of domestic produce since January 1, 1875, and for the same time in 1874, have been as follows:

	Since Jan. 1, '75.	Same time 1874		Since Jan. 1, '75.	Same time 1874
Ashes.....pkgs.	5,464	5,926	Pitch.....pkgs.	403	2,683
Breadstuffs.....bbls.	2,128,571	2,489,486	Oil cake.....pkgs.	142,034	96,677
Wheat.....bush.	16,619,738	25,727,750	Oil, lard.....pkgs.	4,445	2,023
Corn.....bush.	13,306,132	20,769,320	Peanuts.....bags.	40,024	23,074
Oats.....bush.	5,157,392	5,964,561	Provisions.....		
Rye.....bush.	9,456	446,085	Butter.....pkgs.	580,296	582,056
Barley and malt.....bush.	1,173,368	710,234	Cheese.....pkgs.	1,266,673	1,210,599
Grass seed.....bags.	51,837	35,134	Cutmeats.....	211,613	239,360
Beans.....bush.	140,427	44,399	Eggs.....	299,714	317,359
Peas.....bush.	237,344	331,651	Beef.....	111,167	87,638
Cotton.....bales.	81,890	138,225	Lard.....kegs.	17,846	16,472
Hemp.....bales.	1,720	2,509	Rice.....pkgs.	181,059	181,759
Hides.....No.	1,493,727	1,202,897	Starch.....	13,449	13,860
Hops.....bales.	8,371	10,875	Sugar.....bbls.	12,635	14,631
Leather.....sides.	2,507,118	2,332,780	Sugar.....hhds.	50,595	50,595
Molasses.....hds.	791	—	Tallow.....pkgs.	12,991	284
Molasses.....bbls.	25,707	23,406	Tobacco.....	10,704	23,390
Naval Stores—			Tobacco.....hhds.	112,411	140,369
Cr. turp. bbls.	5,770	8,724	Whiskey.....bbls.	82,153	79,787
Spirits turpen....	41,428	51,415	Wool.....bales.	165,181	125,243
Rosin....	330,615	316,149	Dressed Hogs. No.	41,864	54,785
Tar.....	17,397	38,161		46,822	106,738

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 20, 1875.

By special telegrams received to-night from the Southern Ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Aug. 20. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 1,941 bales, against 1,541 bales last week, 2,083 bales the previous week, and 2,377 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,479,219 bales, against 3,804,727 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 325,508 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for corresponding weeks of five previous years are as follows:

Received this week at—	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
New Orleans ....bales.	204	886	1,239	201	3,249	904
Mobile.....	75	39	470	32	434	333
Charleston.....	155	599	1,571	204	5 0	1,188
Port Royal, &c.	—	—	1,194	—	—	—
Savannah.....	115	639	400	156	749	437
Galveston.....	996	—	488	1,131	972	65
Indiana, &c.	15	6	—	—	—	—
Tennessee, &c.	88	1,754	3,031	219	901	1,911
Florida.....	7	8	—	—	17	8
North Carolina.....	12	89	113	21	189	126
Norfolk.....	289	818	2,851	490	602	301
City Point, &c.	—	79	82	18	—	—
Total this week.....	1,941	5,292	10,511	2,472	7,630	5,287
Total since Sept. 1.....	3,479,219	3,804,727	3,608,123	2,714,488	3,295,054	2,894,238

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,074 bales, of which 1,435 were to Great Britain, 2,691 to France, and 948 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 89,483 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season.

Week ending Aug. 20.	Exported to—			Total week.	Same week.	Stock.
	G. Brit.	France	Continent	1875.	1874.	1874.
New Orleans.....	—	—	—	—	17,133	14,437
Mobile.....	—	—	—	565	4,025	—
Charleston.....	—	—	—	2,707	2,025	—
Port Royal, &c.	—	—	—	2,082	614	5,117
Savannah.....	—	—	—	1,371	2,263	—
Galveston.....	—	—	—	2,263	2,429	—
New York.....	1,850	2,691	948	5,019	5,871	49,927
Other ports*.....	55	—	—	55	552	16,000
Total.....	1,435	2,691	948	8,974	9,836	126,304
Since Sept. 1, 1874, 3,804,727	438,172	2,612,184	2,321,191	—	—	—

* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include iron ballast more than 55 bales to Liverpool.

[L.] Our telegram from New Orleans to-night shows that besides the above exports the amount of cotton on shipboard, and engaged for shipment at that port, is as follows: For Liverpool, 2,500 bales; for Havre, none; for Continent, 1,000 bales; for coastwise ports, 500 bales; total, 4,000 bales; which, if deducted from the stock, would leave 13,000 bales representing the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 4,783 bales, while the stocks tonight are 37,321 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sep't. 1 to Aug. 18, the latest mail date:

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.			EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1874.	1875.	Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans.....	965,006	1216,359	55,036	250,523	153,170	988,791	166,364	17,471
Mobile.....	840,009	286,427	56,815	8,150	36,877	131,342	192,118	660
Charleston*.....	441,618	456,533	195,507	42,355	34,219	275,120	169,559	3,649
Savannah.....	597,942	641,449	263,318	36,630	123,464	423,42	197,900	581
Galveston.....	597,942	384,717	210,361	10,967	223,934	146,042	2,081	—
New York.....	157,40	186,663	371,912	12,343	51,937	486,117	63,917	—
Florida.....	12,600	12,971	—	—	—	—	12,600	—
No. Carolina.....	101,111	52,180	14,325	—	1,050	15,375	25,480	488
Norfolk*.....	409,212	502,883	63,629	—	8,588	67,212	342,153	2,140
Other ports*.....	80,511	90,956	83,503	—	22,682	106,187	—	15,500
Total this year.....	3,477,275	—	1877,825	851,756	437,529	2667,110	13,124	105,987
Total last year.....	3,802,848	187,162	863,579	610,716	28,1563	1156,220	135,170	—

* Under the head of *Charleston* is included Port Royal, &c.; under the head of *Norfolk* is included City Point, &c.

There has been a very irregular market the past week. Cotton on the spot has met with a good demand for home consumption. The "vacation" at Fall River continues, but many other mills are starting up, and there is need among many spinners of immediate supplies of the raw material, while the stocks in this and other primary markets have become much reduced. On Wednesday quotations were revised. Ordinary and Low Middling, and grades above, of the old classification, and Ordinary and Middling, and grades above, of the new classification, were advanced 1c. To-day there was a good demand for export at firm prices. For future delivery, quotations have latterly been tending downward, pursuing a course just the opposite of spots, and the business in futures has been below the average. Crop accounts as interpreted on the street have been a good deal mixed. The weather reports to the New York Cotton Exchange indicated too much rain on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, but it subsided on Wednesday, and the general impression on 'Change was that it had not done much injury. Memphis reported on Wednesday that the Mississippi River was falling at that point, and all danger of a serious flood was regarded as past. To-day prices were again 1-32@1-16c. lower, with a limited business. After 'Change, there were sales at 14c. for August, 13 9-16c. for October, and 13 23-32c. for January, showing that the decline in regular hours was mostly recovered. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 94,500 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,095 bales, including 413 for export, 8,544 for consumption, 138 for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

New Classification.	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per b.	11 1/2@..	11 1/2@..	12 @..	12 @..
Good Ordinary.....	13 1/2@..	13 1/2@..	13 1/2@..	13 1/2@..
Middling.....	13 1/2@..	14 @..	14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..
Good Middling.....	14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..	15 @..	15 @..
Middling Fair.....	15 1/2@..	15 1/2@..	15 1/2@..	15 1/2@..
Fair.....	16 @..	16 1/2@..	16 1/2@..	16 1/2@..

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week :

New Classification.	Sales.	Prices.	
Cla-sification.	Expt. sumpt.	Spec. Tran-sit.	
Saturday.....	200	538	738
Monday.....	1,491	1,031	1,136
Tuesday.....	1,961	1,061	1,136
Wednesday.....	1,202	4	1,205
Thursday.....	203	1,944	2,46
Friday.....	10	1,455	1,510
Total.....	413	8,544	9,095

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 94,500 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices :

For August.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
For August.	6,000	13 23-32	8,100.....	13 23-32
100.....	13 15-16	1,300.....	13 15-16	
100.....	13 15-16	1,300.....	13 15-16	
200.....	13 21-32	2,000.....	13 21-32	
1,300.....	14	1,300.....	14	
300.....	14 1/2-16	300.....	14 1/2-16	
1,000.....	14 1/2-16	1,000.....	14 1/2-16	
3,100 total Aug.	6,000	13 21-32	8,900 total March.	13 21-32

For April.

For April.	bales.	cts.
100.....	14	14 1/2-16
1,900.....	14	14 1/2-16
100.....	14	14 1/2-16
800.....	14	14 1/2-16
200.....	14	14 1/2-16
1,000.....	14	14 1/2-16
3,900 total April.	12,600	13 15-16

For May.

For May.	bales.	cts.
1,000.....	14	14 1/2-16
2,100.....	14	14 1/2-16
2,200.....	14	14 1/2-16
1,600.....	14	14 1/2-16
1,100.....	14	14 1/2-16
15,400 total Sept.	40,000	14 1/2-16

For June.

For June.	bales.	cts.
1,000.....	14	14 1/2-16
2,100.....	14	14 1/2-16
2,200.....	14	14 1/2-16
1,600.....	14	14 1/2-16
100.....	14	14 1/2-16
16,000.....	40,000	14 1/2-16

The following exchange has been made during the week:

13-32c. pd. to exch. 100 Dec. for March.
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The following will show spot quotations and the closing prices bid for futures at the several dates named:

LOW MIDDING UPLANDS—OLD CLASSIFICATION.	
Fri.	14 1/2@..
Sat.	14 1/2@..
Mon.	14 1/2@..
Tues.	14 1/2@..
Wed.	14 1/2@..
Thurs.	14 1/2@..
Fri.	14 1/2@..
On spot.....	14 1/2@..
Aug.	13 23-32
13 23-32	14 1/2@..
14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..
14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..
14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..
14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..
14 1/2@..	14 1/2@..
MIDDING UPLANDS—NEW CLASSIFICATION.	
On spot.....	14 1/2@..
Sept.	14 1/2@..
Oct.	14 1/2@..
Nov.	14 1/2@..
Dec.	14 1/2@..
Jan.	14 1/2@..
Feb.	

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our reports to-night show in many districts a less hopeful feeling with regard to the crop. Still it is very difficult to state the precise purport of the advices; but we incline to the belief that the condition is rather one of well-founded anxiety as to the future than of any considerable present injury. Dry, warm weather is now greatly needed almost everywhere, and in many sections indispensable for the realization of former hopes. These remarks apply chiefly to Alabama and the Atlantic States, and do not apply to Texas, Arkansas and a considerable portion of Louisiana; parts of most of the first-mentioned States also send more favorable reports.

Galveston, Texas.—The cause of the large receipts this week is the free arrival of new cotton. The crop is developing promisingly, but drought is occasionally complained of. Most sections had welcome rains this week. Picking has begun in the low country. We have had rain here this week on four days, the rainfall reaching one inch and eleven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 92 and the lowest 74.

Indiana, Texas.—Delightful showers have fallen here the past week, and crop accounts are increasingly favorable. The rainfall has reached one inch and twenty-nine hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 93 and the lowest 71.

Corsicana, Texas.—The crops in this section continue promising. We have had one hard rain this week, the rainfall reaching two inches. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 92 and the lowest 64.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—It rained on five days the past week, heavy thunderstorms, the rainfall aggregating four inches and two hundredths. Average thermometer, 80.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We had a heavy rain last Friday after the close of my report and another on Saturday, the rainfall reaching two inches and sixty-one hundredths. The nights have continued cold. Crop prospects are still good below, but the heavy rains have spoiled considerable cotton above. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 92 and the lowest 65.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—We have had four clear days the past week and rain on Saturday and Tuesday, with a rainfall of sixty nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 94 and the lowest 60.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Rain has fallen here on four days this week with a rainfall of five inches and eighteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 79 and the lowest 74.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We had showers the early part of the week. The days and nights have been cool, the average thermometer being 81, the highest 89 and the lowest 72. Caterpillars have certainly appeared, and though the injury done has been limited, much damage is feared.

Nashville, Tennessee.—There were four rainy days here the past week, the rainfall reaching one and seventeen hundredths inches. We are having too much rain; need dry weather and a late Fall to secure a good crop. Average thermometer 73, highest 81 and lowest 64.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Two days of the past week were rainy, the rest being cloudy. The rainfall has reached seventy-one hundredths of an inch. We are having too much rain, and the weather is too cold. The bottom lands along the river are suffering with rot, and squares are blighting badly. The thermometer has averaged 74, the highest being 81 and the lowest 60.

Mobile, Alabama.—It was showery here three days and rained severely on two days of the past week, the rainfall aggregating two inches and eighty-one hundredths. Crop accounts are less favorable; we are having too much rain, and the nights are too cold. It is feared much damage has been done, as rust is developing and the plant is suffering from rot; squares, blooms and bolls are reported to be dropping badly. The middle crop promises to be poor. There are rumors of caterpillars, but we do not consider them of much importance. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 89 and the lowest 69.

Montgomery, Alabama.—It rained here constantly on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty-one hundredths. Picking has been interfered with by the rain. The days have been warm and the nights cold, the thermometer having averaged 78, ranging between 67 and 90.

Selma, Alabama.—Our Selma telegram has failed to reach us this week.

Madison, Florida.—The total rainfall for the week is two inches and twenty-five hundredths, there having been two rainy days. Picking is actually going on, though the rains came too late to save the middle crop. Average thermometer 81, highest 85 and lowest 77.

Macon, Georgia.—We had five rainy days during the week. The thermometer averaged 78, the highest being 86 and the lowest 70.

Atlanta, Georgia.—It rained constantly one day, and on four days there were delightful showers, the indications being that they extended over a wide surface. Crop accounts are more favorable. Total rainfall two and thirty-five hundredths inches. Average thermometer 77, highest 88 and lowest 68.

Columbus, Georgia.—Crop accounts are less favorable. Rain fell on four days to the extent of one inch and seventy-eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 86 and the lowest 65.

Savannah, Georgia.—We are having too much rain. There were four rainy days the past week, with a rainfall of one and fifty-two hundredths inches. The days have been warm and the nights cold. Thermometer—highest 92, lowest 71, and average 80.

Augusta, Georgia.—Our Augusta telegram has failed to reach us.

Charleston, South Carolina.—The total rainfall for the week was fifty-five hundredths of an inch, rain falling on five days. The weather has been somewhat cooler and rain is still needed badly. Average thermometer 81, highest 89 and lowest 75.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Friday, Aug. 20). We give last year's figures (Friday, Aug. 21, 1874) for comparison:

	Aug. 20, '75.	Aug. 21, '74.	
Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
New Orleans... Below high-water mark.....	5	12	8
Memphis... Above low-water mark.....	33	8	5
Nashville... Above low-water mark.....	7	7	1
Shreveport... Above low-water mark.....	17	10	2
Vicksburg... Above low-water mark.....	40	10	0

New Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1871 until Sept. 9, 1874, when the zero of gauge was changed to high-water mark of April 15 and 16, 1874, which is 6-10ths of a foot above 1871, or 16 feet above low-water mark at that point.

NEW COTTON.—There have been some arrivals at outports lately of new cotton, the growth of States which we have not thus far reported. Texas, Louisiana and Alabama we have given heretofore as telegraphed by our correspondents. The first bale of other States have been as follows:

South Carolina.—The first bale of South Carolina cotton was received at Charleston Saturday afternoon, Aug. 14. It was grown by Mr. C. T. Dowling, of Barnwell, and consigned to Messrs. Wrotton & Dowling, factors, of Charleston. The first bale was received in Charleston last season on the 22d of August, eight days later.

Georgia.—The first bale of the new crop Georgia cotton reached Savannah July 30. It was from the plantation of J. W. Staten, of Statenville, and consigned to J. W. Lathrop & Co. Last year the first bale of new Georgia crop was received at Savannah, Aug. 6.

Florida.—The first bale of Florida Uplands was received at Savannah by P. Dzialynski from Messrs. Wells & Stellings, Gainesville, Fla. It was classed Middling. Savannah received the first Florida cotton last year on August 7th.

Mississippi.—The first two bales of Mississippi cotton reached New Orleans Aug. 9. One was raised by Jacob Thom, freedman of St. Helena Parish, and the other came from Ursina plantation. Both were consigned to Messrs. Meyer, Weis & Co., of New Orleans. The first bale new crop Mississippi cotton reached New Orleans last year August 12th.

We have as yet received no notice of any arrivals of the Tennessee or Arkansas crop. The date of these arrivals would tend to indicate that the crop this year is at least as forward as last year, if not a little more advanced.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU'S RETURNS FOR AUGUST.—Below will be found the report of the Agricultural Bureau. In 1873 no figures were issued by the Bureau in the month of August, but the August and September statements were given together, the figures being headed September 1. For comparisons, therefore, we are compelled to use the September statement for that year; we likewise insert the September returns for 1871, as we can find none for August. The following are the averages of condition as given by the Agricultural Bureau at the dates named below:

States.	Aug. 1873.	Aug. 1874.	Sept. 1873.	Aug. 1872.	Sept. 1871.
Virginia	98	98	101	...	...
North Carolina.....	99	95	95	99	82
South Carolina.....	84	97	86	98	80
Georgia.....	86	94	90	104	78
Florida.....	85	102	85	96	75
Alabama.....	93	90	85	107	80
Mississippi.....	104	89	82	112	80
Louisiana.....	99	83	80	101	77
Texas.....	93	105	92	103	80
Arkansas.....	108	87	98	96	95
Tennessee.....	107	83	92	104	96

That our readers may have before them also the progress of the crop, according to the Agricultural Bureau, each month of the last two seasons, we give below their figures of average each year up to August 1st:

States.	June.	July.	Aug.	June.	July.	Aug.
North Carolina.....	92	95	99	89	102	95
South Carolina.....	97	99	84	81	88	97
Georgia.....	91	97	86	80	91	94
Florida.....	94	101	85	90	96	102
Alabama.....	101	102	93	82	92	90
Mississippi.....	100	103	104	78	87	89
Louisiana.....	95	105	99	70	73	83
Texas.....	96	98	98	98	102	105
Arkansas.....	90	104	108	75	94	83
Tennessee.....	99	109	107	90	97	87

The above is intended to represent the condition on the first of each month named. Since August 1st this year our readers are familiar with the surroundings of the plant, if they have followed our weather reports. Last year after August 1st the effects of the drought, which had even then in some districts been long continued, began to manifest themselves more plainly and decidedly.

BILLS OF LADING.—In our editorial of last week on this subject, we referred to an act passed by the Tennessee Legislature, covering the points there discussed. We have now received a copy of that act from Mr. John F. Wheeless, of the Nashville Cotton Exchange. It was through his efforts that this legislation was procured in Tennessee. As the trade is so generally interested in this subject, we give below the act in full:

[August 21, 1875.]

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND REGULATE THE LIABILITIES OF WAREHOUSEMEN, FACTORS, COMMON CARRIERS, ETC.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That hereafter in this State all and every person or persons, firms, companies or corporations, who shall receive cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, hemp, whiskey, or any kind of produce, wares, merchandise, or any description of personal property whatever, in store, or undertake to receive or take care of the same, shall be deemed a warehouseman.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That no warehouseman or other person shall issue any receipt or other voucher for cotton, tobacco, grain, merchandise, or property of any kind, to any person, persons, or corporations, for money loaned or other purpose, unless such cotton, tobacco, grain, merchandise, or property, shall, at the time of issuing such receipt, be in custody of such warehouseman or other person, and shall be in store or upon the premises and under his control at the time of issuing such receipt or voucher.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That no warehouseman or other person shall issue any second or duplicate receipt while any former receipt for the same or any part thereof shall remain standing or uncancelled, without writing across face of same "duplicate."

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That no warehouseman or other person shall sell or encumber, ship, transfer or in any way remove, or permit to be removed, transferred or shipped beyond his control, anything herein fore mentioned for which a receipt shall have been given by him, without the written consent of the person or persons holding such receipt.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That no master of any vessel, boat, or agent of any railroad, transfer or transportation company, or any other person, shall give any bill of lading or other voucher, for any cotton, tobacco, grain or property of any kind, by which it shall appear that such produce, merchandise or property has been shipped on board of any boat, railroad or other company, or vehicle of transportation, unless the same shall have been actually received in depot, or delivered to such boat or other vehicle to be carried or transported as expressed in said bill of lading or other voucher.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the aforementioned receipts of any warehouseman or other person, or any bill of lading given by any boat, railroad, transfer, or transportation company, may be transferred by endorsement thereto, and any person to whom the same may be transferred, shall be deemed and taken to be the owner of the produce, merchandise, or property therein specified, as far as to give validity to any pledge, lien, or claim made or created by such person or persons, but no property shall be delivered except on surrender and cancellation of the said original receipt, bill of lading, or other voucher, or the endorsement of such delivery thereon, in case of partial delivery. All such receipts or bills of lading which shall have the words "not negotiable" plainly written or printed thereon, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That no warehouseman or other person shall pledge, hypothecate, or negotiate any loan upon any receipt for produce, merchandise, or other property to a greater amount than he has actually paid or advanced thereon.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That any warehouseman or other person, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offense, and upon indictment and conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary of the State for not more than five years, or both; and all every person or persons aggrieved by the violation aforesaid, shall have the right to maintain an action at law against the person or persons, corporation or corporations, violating any of the provisions of this Act, to recover damages which he or they may have sustained by reason of such violation as aforesaid, before any court of competent jurisdiction, whether such person or persons aforesaid shall have been convicted of fraud under this Act or not.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act shall apply and be applicable to bills of lading, or to all persons or corporations, their agents or servants that may issue bills of lading of any kind or description, the same as though the words "Forwarder and bills of lading" were mentioned in — section of this act.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all receipts, bills of lading, or other vouchers, issued by any warehouseman, forwarder, or other person, boat, railroad, or other transfer company, as by this act provided, shall be negotiable by endorsement thereon, in blank or special endorsement, in the same manner and to the same extent that bills of exchange or promissory notes are.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That no printed or written condition or clause, which may in any way limit the liability imposed by this act, shall be of any effect or force whatever.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That whosoever shall buy any cotton, tobacco, or other produce, merchandise or property, for cash, or shall procure an advance upon such property, and shall sell, hypothecate, or pledge the same to another, and use the proceeds thereof for any other purpose, than the payment of the seller, vendor, or party advancing thereon, or shall ship, convey, or otherwise make way with, or shall deliver to another any such cotton, tobacco, or other produce or merchandise, without payment to said seller or vendor, or party having advanced thereon, shall be guilty of a felony. Upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine in any sum, not over five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison, for not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That if any merchant, broker or warehouseman, undertaking to execute orders for the purchase of produce or merchandise, shall, with the intent to cheat or defraud, draw a bill of exchange upon his principal or his agent for a greater sum than the reasonable cost or value of such produce or merchandise, with reasonable charges thereon, he shall be liable to all the penalties contained in the eighth section of this act. The public welfare requiring it, this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 22, 1875. Approved March 23, 1875.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 2,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and no bales to the Continent, while there have been no receipts at Bombay during the same time. The movement since the 1st of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, Aug. 19:

		Shipments this week		Shipments since Jan. 1		Receipts	
		Great Con-	Great Con-	This	Since	Receipts	
		tinent.	Total	British.	Tinrent.	Jan. 1.	
1875....	2,000	2,000	736,000	404,000	1,190,000	none	1,239,000
1874....	771,500	771,500	368,500	1,140,000	2,000	1,204,000	
1873....	8,000	1,000	630,000	134,000	849,000	2,000	919,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an increase of 2,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows an increase in shipments of 50,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for bagging has been moderately active during the past week, and sales here and in Boston will probably foot up 2,000 rolls, at 18c. The demand from the South is increasing, and the market closes firm at our quotation. India bales are quiet, and prices are quoted at 9c@10c. Borneo is held at 18c. Bags are quiet, but prices are steady; 40's are quoted at 12c@13c. Butts continue very firm, with a fair demand. Stocks remain light, and holders are firm as to price. Sales are reported of about 1,000 bales, landing, at 8c@11c, cash and time. There are rumors of large sales having been made to arrive. The market closes firm at 8c. 11c. Sales on spot, but of sea side woolen swin ew, jettison shift of boxes

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to-night. The continental stocks are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain and the afloat for the Continent are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Aug. 20), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Stock at Liverpool.....	887,000	910,000	796,000
Stock at London.....	79,250	115,000	205,750

Total Great Britain stock..... 966,250 1,025,000 1,001,750

Stock at Havre.....	182,500	162,000	146,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	6,750	15,750	13,350
Stock at Barcelona.....	77,750	70,350	43,250
Stock at Hamburg.....	11,250	21,250	33,000
Stock at Bremen.....	37,150	43,500	50,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	42,000	53,000	102,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	11,250	25,000	32,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	2,000	12,000	28,250
Stock at other continental ports.....	14,250	35,000	27,000

Total continental ports..... 885,500 977,750 584,250

Total European stocks.....	1,351,750	1,502,750	1,526,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	518,000	432,000	373,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	43,000	50,000	59,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	29,000	38,000	70,000
Stock in United States ports.....	83,483	126,894	116,695
Stock in United States interior ports	6,655	20,152	16,207
United States exports to day.....	1,000	1,000	1,000

Total visible supply..... bales. 2,038,888 2,169,706 2,161,902

Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—			
Liverpool stock.....	495,000	359,000	320,000
Continental stocks.....	189,000	252,000	241,000
America afloat to Europe.....	43,000	50,000	53,000
United States stock.....	89,483	126,904	116,695
United States interior stocks.....	6,655	20,152	16,207
United States exports to day.....	1,000	1,000	1,000

Total American..... bales. 884,138 807,936 786,902

East Indian, Brazil, &c.—			
Liverpool stock.....	392,000	551,000	476,000
London stock.....	79,250	115,000	205,750
Continental stocks.....	196,500	225,750	300,250
India afloat for Europe.....	518,000	432,000	373,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	29,000	38,000	70,000

Total East India, &c..... 1,214,750 1,361,750 1,425,000

Total American..... 884,138 807,936 786,902

Total visible supply..... bales. 2,038,888 2,169,706 2,161,902

Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool..... 7 1-16d. 84d. 84d.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night, of 130,818 bales as compared with the same date of 1874, and a decrease of 133,014 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1873.

The considerable reduction in the stock at London this week is due to a count made, which showed that the stock was actually about 23,000 bales less than the running count;

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1874.

—Week ending Aug. 20, '75—Week ending Aug. 21, '74—

Receipts, Shipments, Stock, Receipts, Shipments, Stock,

Augusta.....	62	231	592	217	736	6,137
Columbus.....	13	33	592	45	184	1,006
Macon.....	9	....	466	20	31	1,964
Montgomery.....	11	34	399	31	37	530
Selma.....	17	15	220	43	10	479
Memphis.....	69	1,270	2,008	319	503	6,300
Nashville.....	33	163	2,078	147	69	3,686

Total old..... 218 1,746 6,855 852 2,510 26,152

Shreveport..... 17 8 87 23 23 843

Atlanta..... 15 20 55 35 30 600

St. Louis..... 74 163 278 58 114 2,900

Cincinnati..... 646 888 1,611 57 890 6,672

Total, new.... 752 1,028 2,485 173 581 10,515

Total all.... 965 2,774 9,140 1,025 2,044 30,687

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased

during the week 1,533 bales, and are to-night 13,497 bales less

than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 639 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 5,019

bales, against 661 bales last week. Below we give our usual

table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their

destination, for each of the last four weeks; also the total ex-

ports and direction since Sept. 1, 1874; and in the last column

the total for the same period of the previous year, 10,687 bales.

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1874.

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same period previous year.
	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.		
Liverpool.....	110	695	26	1,380	366,239	438,033
Other British Ports.....	....	....	....	....	7,033	....
Total to Gt. Britain.....	110	695	26	1,380	373,262	438,033
Havre.....	633	....	....	2,691	14,939	6,933
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	1,701	....
Total French.....	633	....	....	2,691	14,939	8,633
Bremen and Hanover.....	713	800	....	....	23,196	20,561
Hamburg.....	....	....	11	48	18,281	4,043
Other ports.....	4,156	....	624	900	11,363	3,328
Total to N. Europe.....	4,869	800	635	948	52,840	27,542
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	....	....	....	....	10	25
All others.....	....	....	....	....	55	2,637
Total Spain, &c.....	....	....	....	....	65	2,672
Grand Total.....	5,617	1,495	661	5,019	441,136	477,180

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, '74.

RECEPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	567	114,935	....	35,877	....	5,916	....	....
Texas.....	83	67,432	....	16,793	....	4,184	....	....
Savannah.....	13	110,150	163	42,170	271	15,816	20	18,765
Mobile.....	....	1,270	....	20,722	....	....	....	....
Florida.....	5,509	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sth Carolina.....	199	118,582	....	23,015	....	....	151	14,451
Nth Carolina.....	50	59,751	....	61	....	5,798	2	18,919
Virginia.....	53	151,560	12	73,622	....	....	101	61,768
North'n Ports.....	13,320	1,353	72,883	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, &c.....	157,740	8	39,317	75	82,124	....	9,192	....
Foreign.....	43	3,245	....	159	....	....	....	....
Total this year.....	1,210	802,944	1,542	244,124	346	68,888	254	119,975
Total last year.....	4,920	967,720	1,506	343,556	301	43,079	382	111,960

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 9,219 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.

New York.—To Liverpool, per steamers The Queen, 697... Wisconsin, 188... per ship Queen of the Mersey, 509...

To Havre, per ship Jacob A. Stamler, 2,691...

To Hamburg, per steamer Smevia, 48...

To Cronstadt, per steamer Othello, 900...

New Orleans.—To Liverpool, per steamer St. Louis, 2,394...

To Havre, per ship Ulania, 1,595...

To Vera Cruz, per steamer America, 236...

To Texas, per steamer Abdiel, 65...

Total..... 9,219

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

Liverpool.....	Havre.....	Hamburg.....	Cronstadt.....	Vera Cruz.....	Total.....
New York.....	1,380	2,691	48	900	5,019
New Orleans.....	2,394	1,595	....	....	4,185
Texas.....	65	....	....	....	65
Total.....	3,749	4,286	48	900	9,219

Below we give all news received to date of disasters, &c., to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports:

NEVADA, str. (Br.) Jones, from New York Aug. 3 for Liverpool, which was seen 13th inst. at 20, with machinery disabled and proceeding under sail, reached Liverpool 19th.

STATE OF ALABAMA, str. (Br.) Flint, from New Orleans for Liverpool, for some time past ashore on the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre, was pulled off Aug. 13, and anchored inside, after discharging the greater part of her cargo. It was represented at New Orleans that on the above date there was not more than 15 feet of water on the bar at high tide.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Hamburg.							
Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	c. c.	c. c.	c. c.	c. c.
Saturday...	11-16	11-16	1/2 comp.								
Monday...	11-16	11-16	1/2 comp.								
Tuesday...	11-16	11-16	1/2 comp.								
Wednesday...	11-16	11-16	1/2 comp.								
Thursday...	11-16	11-16	1/2 comp.								
Friday...	11-16	11-16	1/2 comp.								

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—4 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The market has ruled steady to-day. Sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 6,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.
Sales of the week.....	74,000	65,000	68,000	69,000
Forwarded.....	2,700	2,000	3,000	2,000
of which exporters took.....	12,000	14,000	11,000	10,000
of which speculators took.....	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
Total stock.....	1,012,000	959,000	934,000	927,000
of which American.....	551,000	552,000	544,000	495,000
Total import of the week.....	44,000	13,000	47,000	35,000
of which American.....	10,000	5,000	7,000	7,000
Actual export.....	10,000	14,000	15,000	14,000
Amount short.....	404,000	401,000	385,000	385,000
of which American.....	25,000	26,000	21,000	14,000
The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week				
Satur. Mon. Tues. Wednes. Thurs. Fri.	17-16	17-16	17-16	17-16
Mid'g Uplands	17-16	17-16	17-16	17-16
do. Orleans	17-16	17-16	17-16	17-16

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 25, 1875.
The whole market early in the week was quite depressed, but in the past few days there has been some recovery in tone and prices.

Flour fell off fully 25c. per bbl., and bids for common to good shipping extras were reduced to \$5 85@6, with pretty free sellers at \$6@6 25. With parties thus apart very little was done; but on Wednesday sellers obtained the advantage, and about 6,000 bbls. sold at \$6@6 10 for good and \$6 35@6 40 for fancy extras with a line of choice straight Minnesota for export yesterday at \$7 25. The higher grades did not improve on the low quotations which were made early in the week. To-day, dulness and depression prevailed, with sales of common shipping extras at \$5 85 @ 90.

The wheat market opened quite depressed, with sales of soft No. 2 Chicago at \$1 25@1 27; prime do. at \$1 30@1 31; No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 35, and No. 1 do. at \$1 41; since which holders have shown more strength, and the market proving rather firmer for September delivery than for lots on the spot. Amber Winter has sold at \$1 48 in store, and choice white at \$1 60 in store. The weather has continued favorable for the new crop, except in the Eastern and Middle States, where excessive rains have done some damage. A break occurred on Wednesday in the Eastern division of the Erie Canal, which, it is stated, will require four or five days to repair. To-day, the market was unsettled by speculation. Contracts for August were settled at \$1 33@1 35 for No. 2 Chicago and \$1 36@1 38 for Milwaukee.

Indian corn was pressed for sale early in the week, with transactions as low as 72@73c. for warm mixed, 76@78c. for steamer mixed and 79@80c. for sail do., but there has latterly been a recovery of 2@3c. from these prices, owing to a very brisk demand which the decline called out. There is a scarcity of strictly fine samples, and a choice lot of mixed yesterday brought 80c. To-day the market was quiet and prices were unchanged. Rye and barley have been dull and drooping. Oats were freely pressed upon the market early in the week and large lines of prime mixed in store were closed out at 58@60c. From these prices there was a gradual recovery on the reduced offerings, and yesterday there was a fair business at 62@63c. Stocks are pretty full, but the supplies coming forward are much smaller than last August. White oats have been scarce and firm. To-day there was a moderate business at 62@64c. for No. 2 Chicago in store and abroad.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.	GRAIN.
No. 2 Spring, 19 bbls. \$4 25@4 75	Wheat—No. 3 spring bush, \$1 25@1 37
No. 2 spring.....	No. 2 spring.....
No. 1 spring.....	1 25@1 45
Red Western.....	1 25@1 45
Extra State, &c.....	White.....
Western Spring Wheat extras.....	1 25@1 45
do XX and XXX.....	White.....
do winter wheat X and XX.....	1 25@1 45
Corn shipping extras.....	Yellow Western.....
City trade and family brands.....	White.....
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	Yellow Western.....
Mixed.....	White.....
Southern shipping extras.....	White.....
Rye flour, superfine.....	Canada West.....
Corn meal—Western, &c. 3 75@4 10	State.....
Corn meal—Br. wine, &c. 4 75@4 86	Pease—Canada.....

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
1875.	1875.

For the week.

Jan. 1. 1874.

For the week.</

Total Aug. 1 to date . 160,563 2,518,337 2,113,053 720,914 56,656 163,474
Same time 1874-75 . 182,112 2,800,441 2,791,617 1,902,379 96,067 96,645
Same time 1873-74 . 200,187 1,968,807 4,060,038 1,020,831 24,096 64,016
Same time 1872-73 . 1,338,592 1,731,051 3,878,886 986,269 73,485 63,891

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN from lake ports for the week ending Aug. 14, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 14, inclusive, for four years:

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
Week ended—	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Aug. 14, '75.	89,896	1,472,882	1,419,843	190,405	18,553	23,901
Aug. 7, '75.	94,573	929,653	1,265,344	196,419	2,567	12,614
July 31, '75.	108,295	1,819,741	1,783,914	153,175	3,384	18,016
July 24, '75.	100,215	2,042,135	1,797,949	265,290	2,571	5,523
Jan. 1 to date.	2,988,317	29,066,480	24,351,419	8,058,073	900,321	336,330
Same time 1874.	3,510,277	35,732,358	31,134,147	10,599,473	1,292,880	2,897,006
Same time 1873.	3,693,394	33,000,367	31,056,478	14,189,059	1,579,937	727,568
Same time 1872.	3,873,039	9,544,937	43,753,493	11,378,598	1,081,030	720,483

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 14, 1875, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 14.

At—	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	90,063	2,308,516	877,176	116,642	7,274	.....
Boston.....	18,161	4,300	67,025	36,550	2,800	.....
Portland.....	5,500	120	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	94,073	555,071	138,247	1,183	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	14,670	59,000	33,900	42,700	.....	4,000
Baltimore.....	15,148	246,550	101,900	20,500	.....	2,800
New Orleans.....	14,054	7,415	29,061	20,256	.....	.....
Total.....	181,668	3,079,073	1,306,419	287,801	2,800	14,074
Previous week.....	164,153	2,376,484	1,329,816	257,919	12,918	9,342
Cor. week '74.....	188,064	397,438	1,624,357	571,785	4,700	2,730
Total Jan. 1 to date	5,476,378	25,426,857	31,875,714	10,055,483	328,097	165,601
Same time 1874.....	6,362,523	38,375,563	56,924,432	10,990,549	753,773	647,844
Same time 1873.....	5,306,632	19,628,871	27,619,960	14,507,547	12,010,999	633,197
Same time 1872.....	4,566,378	8,165,473	47,676,473	14,686,058	1,339,552	504,123

* Estimated.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, Aug. 14, 1875:

	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	1,136,300	1,148,999	506,497	1,163	11,216
In store at Albany.....	11,000	42,600	56,000	.....	11,300
In store at Buffalo.....	564,431	1,156,498	12,388	.....	.....
In store at Chicago.....	821,712	2,744,319	92,881	4,388	5,221
In store at Milwaukee.....	708,642	17,006	9,836	6,073	5,210
In store at Duluth.....	102,421	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo.....	417,798	300,468	6,819	.....	12
In store at Detroit.....	294,888	15,812	2,667	50	400
In store at Oswego*.....	75,000	30,000	8,500	.....	.....
In store at St. Louis.....	173,179	52,478	94,840	427	3,063
In store at Peoria.....	1,487	25,292	27,984	.....	17,288
In store at Boston.....	3,448	58,381	33,757	.....	251
In store at Toronto.....	60,723	.....	38,347	2,097	.....
In store at Montreal.....	262,784	15,631	9,346	.....	.....
In store at Philadelphia*.....	190,000	240,000	30,000	.....	2,518
In store at Baltimore*.....	77,726	381,619	20,600	.....	1,500
Lake shipments.....	1,255,713	1,042,195	41,905	.....	.....
Rail shipments.....	267,169	377,648	148,500	18,555	23,901
On New York canals.....	825,662	285,598	43,906	9,857	.....
Total.....	7,108,983	7,874,544	1,178,723	41,987	81,930
Aug. 7, 1874.....	8,475,846	8,282,013	1,193,080	16,515	11,234
Aug. 15, 1874.....	6,894,460	7,487,884	1,235,441	46,882	63,871

* Estimated.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 20, 1875.

The market has been characterized by a better and more hopeful tone, and jobbers from the larger interior cities have operated with more confidence than has been seen for some time past. Domestic commission houses have experienced a steady demand for staple cotton and woolen productions, and autumn goods of a fancy character have become decidedly more active. This impetus to trade is due to numerous arrivals of retailers, and the smaller class of cross-roads jobbers from remote sections of the country, affecting favorably nearly all departments of the jobbing trade. The suspension of Mr. W. H. Locke of Passaic, N. J., a well-known calico printer, was announced, but this failure had no effect on the market. It has not transpired what is the amount of Mr. Locke's liabilities. For imported goods the market has remained quiet, although staple fabrics met with a fair distribution privately, and ribbons, linen goods, millinery, and dress silks, &c., were sold in liberal amounts through the auction rooms, which, with one exception, have commenced their sales for the fall season.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been a steady but moderate package movement in the most staple goods, and, as above noted, the jobbing distribution has been more liberal. Prices of staple domestics have remained unchanged with the exception of a few unimportant makes of bleached shirtings, which have receded 1c. per yard. Print cloths continued quiet, and current transactions were confined to small lots of extras at 5c. Prints were in better demand by Western, Southwestern and Southern jobbers, whose operations were rather more liberal than at any previous time this season. Dark madder prints were relatively more active than chocolate effects, as jobbers are well supplied with the latter for the present. The low ruling rates for Garner's and Amoakeag prints have kept these goods sold up to receipts.

Ginghams of the best standard makes were quite active, but low grades moved slowly. Brown sheetings were in fair request for the home trade, and drills were taken in moderate amounts for export. Cheviots continued in steady request, but tickings, denims, osnaburgs and apron checks dragged heavily in agents' hands. Cotton flannels and corset jeans were in good demand, and have not accumulated in the same ratio as other descriptions of manufactured cottons. Grain bags met with liberal sales, and there was an improved inquiry for cotton batts, warps and twines—the latter of which are in exceptionally light supply.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There has been a liberal demand for wool flannels, worsted dress goods, shawls, felt skirts, hose and, in a lesser degree, blankets—otherwise the market has been quiet and sales of men's wear woolens have been restricted to small lots. Cassimeres and suitings of the finer grades were taken in moderate parcels by jobbers and first-class clothiers, but low and medium grades dragged and prices of the latter had a weakening tendency. Worsteds coatings and overcoating were less active, although some fair deliveries were made in execution of former orders. Satinets and Kentucky jeans were in moderate request and prices of leading makes have been well maintained. Worsteds dress fabrics were distributed in liberal amounts and several plain and fancy styles of the Pacific, Manchester and Washington Mills are already sold ahead of production. Felt skirts and woolen shawls met with fair sales and shirts and drawers, fancy hose and stockings, Cardigan jackets, nubians, scarfs and other fancy knit woolens were in improved request.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The demand for staple fabrics has been more active, but the general distribution has been light and unsatisfactory. Black alpacas, pure mohairs, brillianties and cashmeres were severally in request and ruled very firm in price. Fancy British dress fabrics were taken in moderate lots, but Continental textures remained quiet. Black silks were more sought for, and there was an increased demand for black turquoise, trimming velvets, crepes, and black and colored gros-grain and taffeta ribbons. Housekeeping linens were in fair request, but shirting and clothing makes were inactive. Handkerchiefs moved slowly from importers' hands, but some large lines of undesirable sizes, &c., were closed out at auction, where they realized low figures. Woolen goods for men's wear lacked animation, and sales were light in the aggregate.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 19, 1875, and the corresponding weeks of 1874 and 1873 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1875.

	1873.			1874.	1875.
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	2,265	\$1,018,594	1,747	\$117,904	1,508
do cotton.....	583	195,675	519	155,728	123,561
do silk.....	278	267,367	188	158,183	121,473
do flax.....	800	177,112	730	149,002	616
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	281	20,777	113	33,025	128

Total 6,085 \$2,483,701 5,510 \$2,315,143 4,889 \$2,067,991

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1873.			1874.	1875.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	1,634	\$778,054	1,251	\$610,864	738	\$215,733
do cotton.....	583	195,675	519	155,728	123,561	
do silk.....	278	267,367	188	158,183	121	121,473
do flax.....	800	177,112	730	149,002	616	113,993
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	281	20,777	113	33,025	128	21,511

Total 3,591 \$1,433,385 2,901 \$1,106,801 1,987 \$706,998

Add'td for consumpt'n 6,085 2,483,701 5,510 \$2,315,143 4,889 2,067,991

Total thrown upon m'k't. 9,676 \$3,917,586 8,411 \$3,321,944 6,896 \$2,774,984

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING SAME PERIOD.

	1873.			1874.	1875.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	1,263	\$514,899	1,151	\$497,029	725	\$310,889
do cotton.....	441	114,992	342	113,942	406	119,090
do silk.....	85	107,098	122	128,855	123	150,463
do flax.....	319	73,591	433	98,532	468	104,448
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	97	20,867	187	41,776	56	18,416

Total 2,905 \$831,677 2,235 \$880,194 1,790 \$701,041

Add'td for consumpt'n 6,085 2,483,701 5,510 \$2,315,143 4,889 2,067,991

Total entered at the port. 8,290 \$3,315,378 7,745 \$3,095,567 6,920 \$2,769,083

We annex prices of a few articles of domestic manufacture:

	Cotton Seal Duck.
American.....	27 50
do B.....	37 50
Excelsior.....	29 00
Lewiston.....	28 00
No. 4.....	32
No. 5.....	30
No. 6.....	28
No. 7.....	26
Ontario A.....	30 00
do B.....	37 50
do C.....	45 00
Powhatan A.....	28 00
Franklinville.....	28 00
Montauk.....	29 00
Stark A.....	30 00
do B.....	37 50
do C.....	45 00
Phila A.....	30 00
do B.....	38 00
do C.....	40 00
Empress 6 to 12.....	25
Pendleton do.....	25
Hanover.....	10
Logan.....	15
Irving.....	16
Jackson.....	17
Honest Injun.....	13 1/2
Rock Island	15
Russian.....	19
Standard.....	19
Wyoming.....	18

Cotton Yarns.

Empress 6 to 12..... 25 IXL 6 to 12..... 25

Pendleton do..... 25 XXX do .. 25

Cotton Batts.

Dirigo..... 18

H. H. 9

Irving..... 16

Granger..... 22

Hanover..... 10

Logan..... 15

Rock Island

Russian..... 19

Standard..... 19

Wyoming..... 18